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THE LIBERATOR

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD---OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Utica Daily Gazette, of Nov. 23.

Freedom of Speech.

The abolitionists are much in the habit of complaining of persecution for opinion's sake, and of claiming sympathy for themselves and their cause on that account. However this might have been on some occasions heretofore, when the questions of slavery first began to be agitated, there is certainly little reason for it now. To say nothing of Miss Abby Kelley, who was heard here uninterruptedly for half a dozen evenings in succession, perhaps mostly on account of her sex, and the uncommon powers of her eloquence; they are now allowed in the city of Boston, where they number but a little over 200 hundred voters out of more than ten thousand, to occupy old Faneuil Hall for their deliberations, and where they have lately enacted some of the most violent and offensive proceedings imaginable. They have been engaged upon the case of a negro slave by the name of Latimer Stun, under arrest by his owner under the law and Constitution of the United States. Their meeting was warned under a public notice, avowing *that he should not be given away* at any rate, or by any process, and inciting *direct resistance to the laws*, if necessary, to effect the rescue of the slave from the hands of the officers or keepers. Their resolutions were of the same import, and held forth plainly the same determination. The Constitution and laws were repudiated as contrary to the laws of God, and not binding on the conscientiously scrupulous, and they were introduced by the *Rev. Joshua Leavitt*, a minister of the gospel and editor of the Emancipator, their leading anti-slavery party paper there, supported by Sewall, their candidate for Governor, and by Wendell Phillips, their great leading orator, who, in the most outrageous terms, denounced and abused the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and of the United States, and all the officers who had any part in the arrest or keeping of the slave; called them all poor, mean tools of the South, and the people of Boston and of the State, *fools, slaves and cowards*, for submitting to such laws. As to the Constitution of the United States, his words were, 'MY CURSE BE ON THE CONSTITUTION, which is but a piece of parchment, and the fault is in allowing it to stand one hour; and any judge or officer who obeys and acts under the laws made in pursuance of it, is worse than a bloodhound.' Such was his language as reported in the Liberator by his own friends. Surely this is 'liberty of speech' and of opinion to its utmost extent. It is said that this Mr. Phillips is to be here to speak at their coming Convention at the last of this month. If this be a true sample of him, he had better leave the ground here to Miss Kelley, who will both do and be received much better than he will be. Some of the same class have gone into religious meetings on the Sabbath, and insisted upon holding forth on their favorite topics in the midst of the usual exercises. And when prosecuted for disturbing and breaking up a religious assembly with their interference and vociferations, have set up the cry of persecution for opinion's sake, which they had thus invited and defied. Verily may it be said of such men, that 'madness is in their heart,' and they either know not, or care not what they do. And the poor negroes may well say, 'from the advocacy of such friends, I pray save me.' X.

From the Utica Gazette of Nov. 30.

The Anti-Slavery Convention.

The great Anti-Slavery Convention, whose advent has been for some time heralded in advance, commenced its session in the Bleecker-street Congregational Church, in this city, on yesterday. It may be proper to state, that, whether credit or discredit attaches to the circumstance, the church and congregation occupying that house, have no agency or responsibility resting upon them, for its having been opened or occupied for the above purpose. That is done by the lessees of the house, under a reserved right to let it for that, or any other purpose, when they choose, or can find their interest in so doing. But they are now there assembled, under the general right which all have, to express their sentiments and views on all questions relating to matters of public concernment, when and where they can get hearers to listen to them.

When it is known that this assemblage has been got up, and is to be conducted, under the auspices of the non-resistant, no-organized church, and no-human government class of abolitionists, in and about Boston, we may pretty readily guess what will be the color and spirit of their proceedings and results—and that, too, is pretty distinctly foreshadowed in the resolutions brought forward yesterday by Garrison, as the chairman of their business committee; two of which, were, in substance, that the Constitution of the United States, so far as it sanctions the return of a fugitive slave to his master, is *null and void*, and of no binding obligation upon either of the States, or individuals; and that the late unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming its provisions, and specifying the mode in which it was to be carried into effect, was to be *resisted*, in any practicable mode, and *trampled under foot*; and that it was the duty of every man, at once to withdraw himself from the support and protection of such a Constitution, and such laws. Pretty strong contumacious principles and advice this, to be sure, for peaceful long-sufferers, and non-resistants. The *Church* is not yet taken in hand, but probably reserved for the last sacrifice on the altar of freedom, 'as they understand it.'

We understand that at their late meeting in Syracuse, they were precluded from meeting in any public house of worship, or of accommodation, and were broken in upon by what they call a mob, but know not the particulars of the transactions there taking place. It is to be hoped that such will not occur here, but that they will be suffered to go on as they please, and to run out the length of their tether, however long and tort it may be, wholly unmolested. From any contrary treatment, they will only hope to excite sympathy, and make capital, as they boast already of having done at Syracuse, and elsewhere. For the character of our peaceful city, from motives of general justice and toleration, from good policy, we would repeat, let them go on. If their cause be of God, it will prosper; if not, it will come to nought; and the harder they push and struggle for it, the sooner it they are only left alone to manage it as they please, and as their passions may incite them. X.

From the Utica Daily Gazette of Thursday, Dec 1.

The Anti-Slavery Convention proceeded on Tuesday afternoon, to the discussion of the resolutions which had been introduced by Garrison in the forenoon, and they lost none of their edge or bitterness by the manipulations which they now underwent in their hands. The framer of them first took the floor, and in a speech not vehement in manner, but as radical and revolutionary in substance, as well could be, enforced and carried out the spirit of them to their full extent; and, after a good deal of sophistry and coloring, to make out and justify their conclusions, and his position, declared himself ready to safeguard the Constitution, and the laws made under it touching property in slaves, and the decisions of our judicial courts thereon; avowed that if that was treason, he gloried in being a traitor; that all oaths to support it were of no binding force; and that it was as much of a 'revolutionary question,' as were those out of which grew the revolution of 1776. PERRIS, a very young, boyish looking man, from Wayne county, in a set, and apparently well conned speech, succeeded him, in which he undertook to enlighten the thick darkness of his elders, which he said enveloped the country, both in Church and State, declaring that *anti-slavery* was the true test of *Christianity*, and that, so far as either Church or State was in the way of immediate abolitionism, they must be overthrown, and rooted out, and that such was the object and intent of all true abolitionists. He was full of sound, and fury, and wrath, at least when he began, for he poured a great deal of it out, which seemed to be caught with open ears and applauding voices, by his elder brethren and sisters.

Next came S. S. FOSTER, from New-Hampshire, who thought, and probably justly, to recommend himself to his audience by stating that he had been imprisoned five times in a felon's prison for 'opening his mouth for the dumb' or the enslaved. Some of these *martyrdoms*, we learn, were for the offence of disturbing religious congregations by his gratuitous intrusion upon their devotions, when assembled for religious worship, which is made a penal crime by the laws of the State where they were committed. He, too, pronounced the government of the United States to be 'a nefarious conspiracy of banditti,' and that every man that lent it his support, or connected himself with our pro-slavery churches, which he said all that were of them were 'the basest of hypocrites, knaves, and pirates;' that we were a nation of such, and that he had rather be a slaveholder, or a slave with a collar round his neck, than to be one of the clergymen of Utica, with his pro-slavery sentiments, connections, and associations. A few of *the brethren* living here, under their ministrations, seemed to wince a little at all this; but, upon the whole, it went down very well, and the speaker was also smiled upon, and, occasionally, loudly applauded.

The Rev. Mr. CORY, of the Second Baptist Church here, endeavored to interpose a few words of remonstrance against this sweeping volley of abuse, warning the speaker that our citizens were not thus to be influenced or converted to his views, but it was in vain. He again went on, and concluded in his former strain.

The Rev. Mr. SPENCER, of the Congregational Church, made a number of exceedingly sensible remarks, deprecating such a provoking and denunciatory spirit and language, as tending to produce no good effect, and not likely to issue in making a single convert to the cause of abolitionism, to which, in all practicable modes, he avowed himself a decided friend; but assuring the speaker, that the citizens of Utica, however maligned or insulted by him, would do him no personal harm, which he had intimated an apprehension or hazard of. Whether 'the wish was father to the thought' in him, as leading to the glory of a *sixth martyrdom*, we cannot say; though we had our own thoughts about it.

FOSTER replied by a very unhandsome fling at the two last mentioned gentlemen, by saying that he felt no apprehension of a mob, or of personal harm, unless *the clergy of Utica* helped to get up, or to countenance it.

ALVAN STEWART came in to the support of his brother Foster, taking, as he said, all his denunciations in good part, as kindly and righteously intended, and, as he confessed, too well deserved; concluded with a *very affecting lamentation* over the poor fugitive slave who sometimes knocked at his door, and sought shelter in his garret or his cellar. However, this *cost nothing* but a few tears and sighs; and he, too, raised applauditory stamping of the hoofs.

J. C. HATHAWAY, after relating all the history of the Latimer case in Boston, went over pretty much the same ground with the others, not in very Quakerish style or language, and they then adjourned until the evening.

GARRISON occupied a large portion of the evening with a very long, and, on his ground, rather able and ingenious speech; supported, as usual, by much sophistry, dissoloration of facts, and rather equivocal and doubtful relations of supposed incidents connected with the subject in hand.

Young FERRIS followed him as his leader, as he had done before, with a new blast from his sonorous gong upon matters and things in general, long and loud as the first one, and was still more loudly applauded and encored by the assembled brethren.

FOSTER rose again, and gave a long and minute history of his last *martyrdom* in the Boston jail, brought about, as he said, through the rank perjury and disregard of their oaths by the Grand Jury who indicted him.

Three fugitive slaves, said to be fresh from the District of Columbia, were then brought in, and introduced to the meeting, to relate, as the expression was, 'their experiences.' One of them was conducted into the pulpit, put into the clergyman's place, (the white members spoke below from the platform,) and, amidst much song singing and hurraing, related, in rather a shrewd, and laughter-exciting way, his story of his escape and flight, which was still louder and more frequently cheered by those below. He was supported, and encouraged, and prompted, occasionally, by Friend J. C. FULLER, from Skaneateles, standing by him, with his broad brim, and his sly Quaker face, smiling and leering upon him. Thus closed the long and hard day's work, at about ten o'clock, when they adjourned to Wednesday, and we were then promised more speeches and more 'experiences' from the two other fugitive slaves; and which, he who lives so long, may perhaps be there to hear and to report for the public amusement and edification. But *the bright star* of the abolition constellation has not yet appeared, except in a few brief twinklings, in the midst of their murky firmament; there *she* still sits, in all her natural, serene mildness, as the raging *dog-star*, and the *greater and the lesser bears* rise, corruscate their fiery beams, and then set in dark clouds around her. We hope soon to be able to report her appearance in all her former glory in this gloomy horizon. X.

From the Indiana [Democratic] State Sentinel.

Abolition.

Arnold Buffum, an old tory, who till recently published an abolition paper in this State, has removed to Cincinnati. He there publishes the Western Freeman, a full-blooded nigger paper, edited by G. Bailey, jr. Bailey, though he goes the whole hog for darkies, we perceive knows a little more about the tariff than old Arnold. He specifies in one paper sundry objectionable features in the late bill; and Arnold yields to his better knowledge, we suppose, because it is likely to put more money into his purse.

In the Freeman of the 29th ult. it is announced that an abolition State Convention was to be held at Newport, Wayne county, Indiana, on the 5th inst. From this notice we copy the following extract, by which it appears that we Hoosiers are likely to have a black Governor when the abolitionists shall be strong enough to elect him.

'As the nomination of a candidate for Governor is to be made, it is of the greatest importance that delegates should be in attendance from every part of the State Let a judicious selection by made, and the *Liberty party* will go before the people of the State with claims which no patriot can resist. Indiana has already suffered too severely from the misrule of whigs and democrats, (falsely so called,) both in the national and State legislatures, to have a desire longer to sustain any party, which basely bows the knee to the dark spirit of slavery.'

S. S. Foster was at Portland, delivering lectures—not so much against slavery as against the clergy. Out of all patience, the assembly broke up the second or third lecture. It is not strange that there are those who will go to listen to the ravings of a crazy man. His friends should take care of him. The cause of the slave seems to be almost lost sight of by the two professed associations—one through its *political* ambition, and the other in a vain and silly, as well as wicked war upon the sabbath, religious institutions, and teachers of religion and morality. —*Keene Sentinel.*

A London paper states, that among the vessels destroyed by the late terrific storm at Funchal, was the Creole, whose name became so notorious in the recent discussions with America.

SELECTIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE
OF THE
West Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society and the Rev. Mr. Chase.

On Thanksgiving morning, Rev. Mr. Chase, of his own voluntary accord, signified to the President of the Anti-Slavery Society his desire to have an interview with the officers of the Society, in order to see if some understanding could be entered into, respecting giving notices on the Sabbath, out of which circumstance grew the following correspondence:

Nov 2, 1842.

REV. MOSES CHASE: SIR—I am directed by the Board of Managers of the West Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society, to inform you, that they will hold a session at my counting-room, this evening, at 7 o'clock, and they will be happy to meet you there, to take into consideration your suggestion respecting giving notices on the Sabbath, or at any other place more agreeable to yourself, of which you shall give notice to them, through me, by the bearer; or through any other channel before the hour of meeting. JOHN M. FISK, *Sec'y.*

COL. JOHN M. FISK: SIR—I will cheerfully give anti-slavery notices, provided your Society will give a public pledge, and abide by it, that your Society believe in the divine appointment of the Sabbath, the ministry, and the church organization as held by this church and the General Association of this State: and that you disclaim all fellowship with and patronage of all individuals, societies and publications adverse or prejudicial to these sacred institutions, as generally received by evangelical believers: that you disapprove of, and will not repeat the interruptions and insults to which I have been subject in the house of God, and allow me the liberty of discharging a free conscience, in my personal and official duties, without being reproached or condemned.

I will be happy to attend your anti-slavery concerts of prayer on the last sabbath in each month, as they were formerly conducted, i. e. the exercises shall be purely religious, consisting of prayer, singing and exhortation, with free remarks touching the moral and religious evils of slavery mainly, under the direction of the pastor.

Yours for the slave, M. CHASE.
West Brookfield, Nov. 26, 1842.

Nov. 26, 1842.

REV. MOSES CHASE: SIR—I wrote you a note, this day, in behalf of the Board of Managers of the West Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society. I have also received a letter from you. I beg leave to inquire whether you intended your letter to me as a reply to the invitation given you by the Board of Managers, to have an interview with them.

JOHN M. FISK.

To the above note, a verbal reply was received from Mr. Chase, that he did not intend his letter as a reply to the invitation sent him to meet the Board of Managers this evening.

Nov. 28, 1842.

Rev. Moses Chase: SIR—The Board of Managers of the W. Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society being informed that your letter of the 16th instant, to the Secretary of the Society, was intended for a response to the invitation given you, through him, to have an interview with us upon the subject of giving notices on the Sabbath, will not attempt to imitate your ingenuity in so studiously and successfully avoiding to notice the contents of his note to you, but will endeavor so directly and distinctly to take issue upon the subject matter of your letter as to leave it in no measure doubtful whether we meant it as a reply to yours, or not,—and thereby relieve you from the necessity of applying for information on that point. Had we been favored with a consultation upon the subject, we, too, might have thrown in proposals how we would have relieved you from giving anti-slavery notices, and some others; but as it is, the credit for gratuitously offering to do all the work in that line, must be bestowed upon your generosity. It may be, that the terms which you propose are very liberal; but it seems unnecessary to consider that point, until we have ascertained whether the Society can delegate or authorize any of their number to do it.

You are aware, probably, that a genuine *anti*-slavery society is somewhat peculiar in its construction as well as in its movements, and necessarily must be so; for it has a peculiar work to do, and peculiar obstacles to encounter, and peculiar enemies to help it, and peculiar friends to fight against it, and a peculiar institution to overcome, and peculiar implements to work with. But the attributes of our association are, many of them, may be, all of them, connected with various other associations; although not combined in any other one. The main characteristic of our operations is a fundamental principle with most other associations and societies, viz. to concentrate our action upon a definite sin—a particular point, without interfering with other matters and things, more than is unavoidably incidental to the prosecution of the enterprise.

As for example, the political parties exemplify this principle to a certain degree. They are associated for the purpose of acquiring power sufficient to monopolize the offices and the patronage of government, that by their better judgment, and qualifications for office, they may respectively bring into operation a better system of economy, and advance the interests of all classes, especially the poor, who are the most numerous. The whigs require of their members no other qualifications than a confession that whigism contains the true principle, and their adhesion to party movements. They require no particular dimensions to make a whig, they have no established religion, no code of morals, lay no restraints upon their predisposition to chant the virtues of hard cider or cold water, as they may choose. So with the democracy. They only require of their members a renunciation of all other political creeds, and to give their faithful adherence to what the party baptize as democracy. The Liberty party, too, alias, new organization; their object is just as definite, though more complicated; it being to trample in the dust the other political parties, to gather all the non-resistance, woman's rights principles, and Garrisonism, into bundles, and bind them, in the mean time taking especial care not to pull up any of the wheat.

Yet the feature of our organization, which we wish to expatiate upon, may be better illustrated, perhaps, by reference to an engine company, whose appropriate business it is, to put out fires by the application of water; so the business of our Society is to extinguish slavery by preaching the truth; and if, in preaching the truth, it should be the occasion of extinguishing or destroying something else, other than what is technically called slavery, it would be, from the necessity of the case, and would be as appropriate to our calling, as it would be for a fire company to resolve itself into a hook and ladder company, in order to take down a building to stop the flames from spreading, or, if need be, blow the building up. Thus far, our Society resembles an engine company, whose appropriate business is to throw water on to the flames, but occasionally beats a hole through the side of the house, or cuts one through the roof, if necessity requires it, or even demolishes an unscorched edifice, to allay the flames. But of such a company, we trow, it would not be expected that they would leave their work to prop up old tottering buildings, which the thunder of its own engine had shaken with her volleys of the liquid element.

Thus, you see, we have a definite idea to pursue, and our operations are not spread out over the surface of political, social, moral and religious affairs, any farther than slavery has infused itself into each and all of them.

Now for the qualifications of members. You cannot expect that, in organizing a band to browbeat slavery, it would be wise and expedient that a certain political creed be insisted upon, any further than that creed will operate against slavery. Whether you will have a bank or sub-treasury, is immaterial to anti-slavery action:—likewise, also, whether you will distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States, or have them go into the national treasury;—so, you see, a whig may be anti-slavery, and quite as appropriately a democrat may be one too. And then for the social qualifications. It is not to be expected that a person should move in a particular sphere of life—for liberty is as dear to the low as to the high, and slavery quite as repugnant to the high as to the low—and well may all classes make common cause in this matter. Next comes the morality question. You are no perfectionist, is well understood,—then, of course, among saints themselves, there are a variety of degrees of morality: it would be invidious to designate on that point;—and then, shall we not let sinners have any share in a good cause, and try to do their country and themselves a favor? And now for their religion. Would you have them all Protestants, and exclude Catholics?—all Episcopalians, and shut out Congregationalists?—all Trinitarians, and cut off Unitarians? Would you take in Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, Universalists, Mormons, Millerites and Infidels? Why not? These sects are all equally concerned in the welfare of our common country, and of the human family, while the world continues; why not take them in, we say? Surely we take them into all other associations, whose purpose is not to operate against their peculiar religious notions;—they are all admitted on equal terms to all the political parties, unless the Liberty party be an exception; possibly they may require evangelicality; but temperance societies make no such distinctions—all are welcome upon a common level there; then all we can in consistency require of persons is, that they believe that all men are created equal, and possess an inalienable right to their liberty; and whether they have imbibed that doctrine from the Bible, or from the U. S. Constitution, or from reason, and the analogy of things, is quite immaterial to us in our associated capacity. If the person has one good reason for believing it, it is sufficient to qualify him to the acceptance of the Society. If he has two, it may satisfy some individual better—and some one may be still better satisfied with three, or more reasons.

So when we are beating up for recruits, we try to fathom the man's principles upon the brotherhood of all mankind, and his disposition to see the true principle carried out.

By purusing the following extract from the log-book of an Anti-Slavery Cruiser, you will discover the irrelevancy to the business in hand, of certain theological questions proposed, and you will also be able to designate those answers which are appropos to the business of giving in their various anti-slavery creeds.

'*Cruiser.*—Are you Orthodox, Sir?

Neighbor.—I believe one man is as good as another, if he behaves as well.

C. Very well, Sir, put down your name.

Mr. B. Do you believe in one God?

N. I believe in one devil, if no more; for man would not have made a beast of his brother, without a suggestion from such a quarter.

C. All right: sign.

Madam, WHAT church do you belong to?

Madam.—Christ's, and I want to [illegible] Slavery Society.

C. Very well; no objection.

Miss, do you wish to join?

Miss.—Why, I don't see why color should make any difference.

C. Well, I don't; write away.

Young man, did you participate in the late revival?

Young Man.—We did not have any; but I should like to join the Anti-Slavery Society, for I think I should never enjoy slavery for myself or my friends; and if it is not good for us, it cannot be for any body.

C. That's it; you're down.

Friend A. are you going to join the new Infidel Society?

Friend A.—Yes, if they will do the thing that's right between man and man.

C. Aye, aye, Sir; we'll take you.

Mr. B. are you going to attend the convention for the better observance of the Sabbath?

Mr. B. No; *our* Sabbath will do very will till the negroes get a little. I believe I'll join the fanatics.

C. Here, Sir! here: put your name down there.

Mrs. B., we want to collect 150 dollars in this town for the American Bible Society, to put a Bible into every family in the country. How much will you give?

Mrs. B.—My prayer to God is, that all the people of this nation may be permitted to have families of their own, and until they are, I believe I shall pay my money to bring it about.

C. You are a member.

Friend C., do you Universalists folks admit colored people into the mansions of the blessed, in the next world?

Friend C. Well, I can't say—they make them stand back pretty well in this—I think I shall go anti-slavery in this world, and let the next take care of itself.

C. Want to join, Sir?

Friend C. Well, I don't know;—got any Orthodox folks in your Society?

C. O yes, lots of 'em.

Friend C. Do they go anti-slavery?

C. Yes.

Friend C. No mistake?

C. No; they got turned out of the church for it.

Friend C. O well, I'll join.

C. Joseph D., thy meeting last seventh day was very quiet and solemn.

Joseph D. I wa'nt there—I went down to hear Lucretia.

(A strait collar inquired,) Joseph, hast thou joined the confusionists?

Joseph D. Nay. Hallo! friend, put my name on thy paper; I do not like to be too much at ease in Zion.

C. Mr. E., we are taking names to an Anti-Slavery Society—would you like to join?

Mr. E. I don't know—let's see your paper—Orthodox, and Unitarians, and Nothingarians, and Free-will Baptists, and Universalists, and Quakers, and women too,—well, you've got an assortment, no dispute about that.

C. No, Sir, we want your name to make it out.

Mr. E. Well, I don't think much of such kind of characters as you've got on there; all religion and nonsense; a priest-ridden set. As far as anti-slavery goes, I go the whole figure. I believe a man's a man, black or white; and I believe, too, that this is a nation of hypocrites, to dub this the land of liberty, and an asylum for the oppressed, when she upholds the most tyrannical and cruel system of any nation on earth: I go for the overthrow of such a government as this, whether or no.

C. Very well, Sir, don't you want help?

Mr. E. Yes; but I want help that wont be pull'd hither and thither by the ministers and deacons of churches; if I thought there was any dependance upon them, I would join them.

C. Well, neighbor, I think they will work with you against slavery, but I don't think they will fight their own societies.

Mr. E. No: well, that an't what I want. I don't care any thing about their societies; I go by reason and common sense, you know, and all I want is to have them stand firm against the principle, and the practice too.

C. Well, I think they will do that, Sir.

Mr. E. That's all I ask. I'll sign.

C. Well, I'll go down and see the parson's folks, and from there go to 'Squire G's.

Well, Mary, where's all the folks?

Mary.—O, they are gone to the meeting.

C. What meeting?

Mary.—Why, over to the North Parish. The gentlemen and ladies' benevolent association have a meeting there to-day.

C. Ah! I had not heard of it.

Mary. Yes, they expect to have the Rev. Mr. F., agent of the Missionary Society, and Rev. Mr. G., the missionary from Persia, and they expect to have a very interesting time.

C. Yes—well, I called to see your father about joining our Anti-Slavery Society—do you suppose he would join?

Mary. I'm sure I don't know.

C. Well, wont you join?

Mary. No, I guess not, I don't know much about it.

C. Ours is a benevolent association for doing away a great evil; we want all the good folks to join.

Mary. Well, father says the Garrison folks are determined to overthrow the Sabbath, the Church, and the ministry.

C. O that's a mistake. All they want to overthrow is slavery.

Mary. Well, they have such work, I should not want to have any thing to do with it. You had a terrible time at your meeting the other evening, they say.

C. Nothing very terrible; we had a very good meeting.

Mary. Why! Didn't some women speak there?

C. Yes; you don't call it terrible for a woman to speak, do you?

Mary. Yes, I do, in public. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

C. Well, do you say you wont join?

Mary. Yes, I do. I would cut off my right hand first.

C. Well, what do you think about your father joining?

Mary. Father says he'd rather slavery would remain, than to have such crazy works, and confusion as is going on now.

C. Very well, I'm off to 'Squire D's.

George, where's all your folks?

George.—Gone to the North, the whole calabash of them; they are going to have a grand time there to-day. Joe's gone over with his trombone, and Bixby will be there with his double bass, and they'll make the old chapel ring, I tell you; they'll do their prettiest! There are a number of folks up from Boston, you know.

C. Well, George, what say you to joining our Anti-Slavery Society?

George. The devil! I'd join the Mormons as quick. What in the name of h—l do your folks think of doing, by trying to do away the sabbath, and overthrow the Church, and destroy all law and order?

C. Then you wont join?

George. No! I'd see you d——d first. You took in that infidel, the other day, I understand.

C. Well, what think ye of your father and mother, would they join?

George. They, no; they are too good friends to Parson F's family to have any thing to do with it. I heard the old man say, the other day, it seem'd to him as though all hell had broke loose.

C. Very well, I'll go on to the Deacon's: Know whether he's at home?

George. No, I don't; but it will be of no use for you to go there; he's too much of a gentleman to be a rabble.

C. Well, I'll try, we want some likely ones.

Deacon, I'm a committee to get names to the Anti-Slavery constitution in this district: shall we have your name and influence on our side?

Deacon. Well, Sir, you 'll have my influence on your side, I trust; and my name, too, if that will do any good. I've been thinking about it this some time, and 'tis surprising to see how determined the clergy are to destroy themselves, and all their best friends lend a helping hand; and then such great alarm about the Church going to pieces, and all that. My Bible says that the Church of the living God will withstand the attacks of all its enemies, and weather all opposition, and I believe it; I don't think the gates of hell will ever prevail against the true church; and if anti-slavery principles are going to break it up, then let it go down; I guess it ought to. I'm a friend to our minister, and I believe in the Church, and the divine appointment of the sabbath; but I don't believe in the justice and equity of making slaves of our fellow-men, black or white, under any circumstances.

C. Well, sir, look at our Constitution, if you please.

Deacon. I will. Well, sir, I see nothing in your Constitution but what I can subscribe to. You may put my name down; or rather, I will; see, what's to pay, a dollar?

C. No, sir, twenty-five cents.

Deacon. That all? That's rather a trifling sum for so magnificent an enterprise.

C. True, but you know the day of small things is not to be despised. Deacon, what do you think of Deacon K.? would he join?

Deacon. Well, I was talking with him the other day, and he finds a wonderful sight of objections. You can't get his mind to bear upon the subject, for he seems to think that the clergy and the church need our sympathies more than all the rest of the world, and is mighty 'fraid that our religious meetings are to be broken up. He says it is a political concern, and the church has nothing to do with it: you know he had a distillery a few years ago.

C. Well, I'll go down and see friend W., and then I've got through: know whether he's at home?

Deacon. Yes, I was down to his shop an hour ago, and he engaged to tap the parson's boots this afternoon. Mr. C. told him he liked pliable soles.

C. Friend W. you going to join our society?

Friend W. What, the anti-slavery?

C. Yes.

Friend W. Why, I meant to have gone down to the meeting the other night, and I thought I should join, but I had to go another way; what kind of time did you have?

C. O, very good.

Friend W. Did you choose officers?

C. Yes.

Friend W. Who are they?

C. Oh, Deacon M., President, and Capt. K., Vice-President, and Amos, Secretary; and we put on three men and two women for the Board of Managers.

Friend W. Well, did they fall in with that?

C. Yes, no objection.

Friend W. Was black Sam there?

C. Yes, and his wife, too, and took seats right in front with the rest.

Friend W. How'd that work?

C. O, well enough: some of our young folks, that feel pretty smart, tried to snicker a little, but after E's wife spoke, it went hard; she put on the damper.

Friend W. Well, how did you manage? any minister there?

C. Not a bit.

Friend W. Any praying?

C. Yes, A. prayed, very well.

Friend W. How did E. stand that? you know he don't go for praying.

C. O, very well. E. made some remarks very much to the point, and I understood that he said to some one after meeting, that if people were determined to pray, that they ought to pray for that object as well as any thing else.

Friend W. Well, how did the Quakers appear?

C. Very well. They seem to be quite engaged, and take a deep interest in the subject. You know they don't think much of formal prayer; but they made no objection; they did not get up in prayer time, nor didn't take their hats off, but that's a notion of theirs, you know.

Friend W. Was the Miller family there?

C. No; they think the world is coming to an end so soon, that there is no use in doing any thing about slavery.

Friend W. Was the Hopkins family there?

C. No; I guess they don't believe the world is ever coming to an end, and that it will be best to keep some 'niggers' to do house-work. They were out visiting that night to the 'Squire's, and the parson's folks were there too, I believe.

Friend W. How many prayers did you have?

C. Only one—short one, too.

Friend W. Any singing?

C. No—had no time to sing.

Friend W. And things went off pretty well, then?

C. Yes, a very good state of feeling indeed, for such a motley company.

Friend W. Get any members that night?

C. Yes, got five. That young fellow that was took into the church last fall, and Crocker the Universalist, and Nancy H. the Methodist, and a likely young fellow that lives off to the North end of the town, and an oldish woman from the poor-house.

Friend W. The parson was down here to-day, and he kind a sneered about that woman Jezebel, as he called her, that lectured here last fall, but I believe I'll join the society; here's your quarter.'

There, sir, you have a bird's-eye view of the materials of our fraternity, and of anti-slavery societies, as usually composed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Lowell Journal.

Anti-Slavery Fair.

LOWELL, Dec. 28th, 1842.

DEAR SIR:

In compliance with your request, and my own promise, I will now endeavor to give you an account of my visit to the Anti-Slavery Fair, which opened at Amory Hall, (Boston,) last Tuesday, and closes to-day.

As you were so fortunate to see for yourself, the decorations of the Hall, the arrangement of the tables, and the great variety of beautiful articles with which those tables were covered, I will not weary you with a repetition of them. I thought it all very beautiful, very tasteful, and in every aspect, worthy of the ladies who had so actively prepared for this, their ninth anniversary.

It is difficult to conceive of the immense labor which had been expended upon all those little etceteras, of which it took so many to form a tolerable collection. Many hours must have been spent upon each of the embroidered aprons, painted reticules, richly wrought screens, tabourets, &c. &c.

Many bright eyes must have dimmed over their task, many a slight finger must have ached from untiring exertion, and many a feeling of impatience, I doubt not, was quelled, by the hope that they were doing good. But it was not patience, firmness, and trust, which alone were manifested there. There was ingenuity manifested in many of the little needle-books, cushions, drawings, &c., ingenuity, which might as well be called genius.

I was much pleased with the little figures dressed in characteristic costume. Here I saw Daniel O'Connell, and an Irish nurse, and baby; an Ursuline Lady Abbess, and a peasant-driving pigs; a novice, in pure white robes, and a poor little guitar girl.—Elizabeth Fry was there, I believe, but I could not distinguish her from those who were not worthy to touch the hem of her garment; but I touched up the fortune-teller, and what do you think she told me? She says that my husband is a villain, and that I am not the first he has thus deceived. I think it worth my fourpence-ha'penny to know it, but I shall beware how I take another peep into futurity.

The articles at Queen Victoria's table were all beautiful, and some splendid. The Britannia brought an accession of valuables, which you did not see.

No foreign curiosities, however, sold better than the little wreaths which were exhibited at the West Roxbury table. They were made of little leaves, nicely pressed; and tinged by the hand of autumn, with the glowing hues with which she paints the relics of summer foliage. As they lay upon the white paper so beautiful, and frail, they seemed the work of fairy hands. These went quickly at a dollar each, and many more would have found a sale.

Here was a little Community boy, looking as neat as a Shaker, and standind among the Parisian damsels with the utmost *sang froid*, shewing thereby that their waxen beauty could make no impression upon his wooden breast. Here was also a great jar, which might once have been a repository of nice pickles, or nicer preserves; but which was now filled with dried grass—I don't mean *hay*, but a collection of various grasses, ferns, &c., arranged with much taste, and looking like something which we never saw before. The jar, too, was in complete disguise—first was a coat of light paint, forming a ground-work, upon which were pasted, or glued, some flowers, transferred from large figured bright colored calico, and then highly varnished.

At the Dedham table, I noticed the evergreen bower, in which 'sat a maid, in bridal array,' beside a little table, which table was nothing more or less than a needle-book; the upper lid of which was one cover, and, being raised, disclosed the useful design for which it was fashioned; and reminding me, as some little sofas did, of the furniture of Dickens's state-room in the Britannia.

But there the little bride sat, alone, having a very demure time in her bridal bower, and I wondered why they did not put Daniel O'Connell, or the Irish peasant, or the Community boy, in with her.

I should have been happy to have spent more time over the pictures, though the 'Vandyke' interested me less than some others. You did not see the painting by Pratt, which was placed in the hall after my first visit. It was a colored girl, kneeling with clasped hands, and fettered wrists, while over her stands the goddess of Liberty, lifting, or dropping, the chains, I could not understand which. I think I saw the beautiful countenance of that dark girl, among the ladies of the Fair, and the complexion of the goddess reminded me of Mrs. C.

Saturday night, being Christmas Eve, was the time appointed for the exhibition of the Christkindleinbaum, (I am not sure that I spell it correctly,) or Christmas Tree.

In Germany it has been the custom, 'from time immemorial,' I suppose, to dress a tree with lights, fruits, and Christmas gifts, on Christmas Eve, and the children there learn to count their years by the number of Christmas trees which they have seen. As this was an idea so wholly new in Yankee land, I resolved to pay particular attention to the tree and proceedings. The children were to pay ninepence for their tickets; each ticket entitling its bearer to the entrance of the hall, and a present from the tree. The presents were to be drawn from the tree in lottery fashion, only they were all prizes, no blanks.

The doors had been closed from 2 P. M., and were to be re-opened at 7. Cousin E. could not accompany me that evening, so I took charge of my three little companions, and started in time to arrive at the hall by 7 o'clock; but the doors were not then opened. The first and second flight of stairs, and the lobbies, were already filled, and the throng was increasing. By and by, the door above was opened, and the crowd began to move. It needed little exertion to go forward, when the crowd above was moving, the pressure was so strong in the rear—but, as the children and parents stopped to purchase their tickets,

though there was much laughing, I believe there was no crying. One man thought it was 'an excellent practical joke,' and all seemed of opinion that it was excellent fun for Christmas Eve.

But the tide began to turn, as I reached the head of the stairs, and approached the door—not the tide of human beings, which was still bearing onward, but the tide of feeling. I almost reached the entrance, but 'the door was shut.' Two of my little companions obtained an entrance, and little F. purchased his ticket, and just missed a passage into the hall. He came as near it as Nannie did to Tam O'Shanter—he got a glimpse into the forbidden precincts.

Every effort was made to stop 'the rush.' Young C. stood leaning over the balustrade, addressing the people in a very animated manner, and exhorting them to press—not onward, but backward.

The people were growing cross.

'Will you stop?' shouted he.

'I think we've stopped long enough,' was the reply.

He bethought him of an effectual stopper, and lowered a settee across the stairway, and placed it so as to operate as a safety valve, letting the superfluous accumulation down, but admitting nothing in the upward direction. Now, 'thinks I to myself,' I will soon be out of this scrape. I took hold of F's hand. 'Hold fast by me,' said I, 'and we will go down.' He went forward, and being so much smaller than myself, could insert his body into interstices where I could not follow. At length the crowd pressed between us so fiercely, that he was obliged to hold by the balustrade to prevent a separation from his hand, which would have been a dissolution of copartnership not at all desirable.

A man who saw that he impeded the way of some in the rear, took hold of his shoulders, and commenced shaking him as though he would infuse into him a sufficiency of centrifugal motion to set all the members flying in an outward direction. 'Ha! you little rascal,' said he, 'what are you keeping the ladies back for?'

At this I roused up like a she bear in defence of her cub. 'He is not to blame, sir,' said I. 'Isn't he?' was the reply, in a tone which had fallen from 'boiling heat' to 'very moderate,' and he withdrew his hand in an instant. After a while, we reached the bottom of the first flight of stairs, and there I waited for the two who had been so fortunate as to effect an entrance, for they said that the crowd was even more suffocating in the hall than without. I saw Mrs. P. 'How I wish I was a man,' said she. 'What would you do?' I asked. 'I would clear all these people out of the way.' But it was not so easy to be done. There were many *men*, who would also have been glad to have accomplished it, if possible. 'My wife and children are up stairs,' said one man, 'and I hope to see them again by to-morrow morning.' Some of the children looked awfully disappointed, and the 'screaming little ninepences' were carried away with heavy hearts; and when the rest of our party came along, they said that, on account of the crowd, the presents would not be delivered until Monday morning.

I am sorry that I did not see the tree 'in its glory.' It was said to be very beautiful. Monday morning, it was divested of the prizes, which were laid upon a table, and when I went in, the children were taking St. Nicholas's gifts. I saw one boy endeavoring, with the utmost gravity, to place upon his head a straw bonnet, about the size of a tea-cup; another was peeping, with much satisfaction, into a pretty little reticule; and a third shouldered a tiny broom, with an air, which seemed to say, that, upon this occasion, he felt a perfect right to use *the woman's weapon*.

But I am too weary to tell you more of what I saw, and I fear that you, also, are as weary of reading this disconnected account of my visit to the Fair.

Among the living curiosities, we noticed old Mr. Hopper, of Philadelphia, an eminent Quaker abolitionist, who writes the tales of oppression in the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Standard. He is a very fine looking old gentleman, with short breeches and buckle shoes. He has an exceedingly benevolent expression of countenance, and, judging from the way which many of the young ladies and lads present clustered around him, and enjoyed his smiles and chat, we should think he was a universal favorite. He is said to have the greatest fund of anecdotes and stories of any man in America.

There were several colored persons, male and female, present, and they appeared to be on terms of intimacy and equality with the whites. We were much pleased to witness the perfect gentlemanly and lady-like deportment of the colored persons.—They appeared perfectly at home. It was, really, the only meeting we were ever at, where the distinction of color, so far as social intercourse was concerned, was so wholly dispelled. Mr. Remond, the unshrinking colored anti-slavery lecturer, moving among the ladies with all the gallantry and address of a well educated and well bred gentleman.

I remain, as ever,
Yours, respectfully,
H. F.

Wm. Schouler, Esq.

Quintuple Treaty--African Slave-Trade, &c.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1842.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a resolution of the Senate of the 27th of Dec., in the following terms:

'Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, whether the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade has been communicated to the government of the United States in any form whatever? And, if so, by whom? for what purpose? and what answer may have been returned to such communication? Also, to communicate to the Senate all the information which may have been received by the government of the United States, going to show that '*the course which this government might take in relation to said treaty has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe.*' Also, to inform the Senate how far the '*warm animadversions*' and the '*great political excitement*' which this treaty has caused in Europe have any application or reference to the United States. Also, to inform the Senate what danger there was that '*the laws and the obligations*' of the United States in relation to the suppression of the slave-trade would be '*executed by others,*' if we did not '*remove the pretext and motive for violating our flag and executing our laws,*' by entering into the stipulations of the African squadron, and the remonstrating embassies which are contained in the 8th and 9th articles of the late British treaty. Also, that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence with our Ministers abroad, relating to the foregoing points of inquiry. Also, that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all such information upon the negotiation of the African squadron articles as will show the origin of such articles, and the history and progress of their information.'

I informed the Senate, in the message transmitting the treaty with England of the 9th of August last, that no application or request had been made to this government to become a party to the quintuple treaty. Agents of the government abroad, regarding the signature of that treaty as a political occurrence of some importance, obtained, unofficially, copies of it, and transmitted those copies to the Department of State, as other intelligence is communicated, for the information of the government. The treaty has not been communicated to the government of the United States from any other quarter, in any other manner, or for any other purpose.

The next request expressed in the resolution is in these words:

'Also, to communicate to the Senate all the information which may have been received by the government of the United States, going to show that the 'course which this government might take in relation to said treaty has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe.' Also, to inform the Senate how far the 'warm animadversions' and the 'great political excitement' which this treaty has caused in Europe have any application or reference to the United States.'

The words quoted in this part of the resolution appear to be taken from my message above mentioned. In that communication I said:

'No application or request has been made to this government to become a party to this treaty; but the course it might take in regard to it has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe, as the principle upon which it is founded, and the stipulation which it contains, have caused warm animadversions and great political excitement.

'In my message, at the commencement of the present session of Congress, I endeavored to state the principles which this government supports, respecting the right of search and the immunity of flags. Desirous of maintaining those principles fully, at the same time that existing obligations should be fulfilled, I have thought it most consistent with the honor and dignity of the country that it should execute its own laws, and perform its own obligations, by its own means and its own power. The examination or visitation of the merchant vessels of one nation by the cruisers of another for any purpose except those known and acknowledged by the law of nations, under whatever restraints or regulations it may take place, may lead to dangerous results. It is far better by other means to supersede any supposed necessity of any motive for such examination or visit. Interference with a merchant vessel by an armed cruiser is always a delicate proceeding, apt to touch the point of national honor as well as to affect the interests of individuals. It has been thought therefore expedient, not only in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent, but at the same time removing all pretext on the part of others for violating the immunities of the American flag upon the seas as they exist and are defined by the law of nations, to enter into the articles now submitted to the Senate.

'The treaty which I now submit to you proposes no alteration, mitigation or modification of the rules of the law of nations. It provides simply that each of the two governments shall maintain on the coast of Africa a sufficient squadron to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights and obligations of the two countries for the suppression of the slave-trade.'

These opinions were expressed by me officially upon the occasion of the making to the Senate a communication of very great importance. It is not perceived how the accuracy of this general statement can be doubted by those who are acquainted with the debates of public bodies in Europe, the productions of the press, and the other modes by which public opinion is manifested in an enlightened age. It is not to be supposed that excited attention to public and national transactions of general political discussions in Europe on subjects open to all the world, are known only in consequence of private information communicated to the government; and feeling a strong persuasion that it would be improper in the Executive to go into any discussion or argument upon such a subject with the Senate, I have no further remarks to make upon this part of the inquiry.

The third inquiry is:

'What danger there was that 'the laws and the obligations' of the United States in relation to the suppression of the slave-trade would be executed by others,' if we did not 'remove the pretext and motive for violating our flag and executing our laws.'

I have already quoted from the message the entire paragraph, to a part of which this portion of the inquiry is supposed to refer.

As to the danger there was that the laws and the obligations of the United States, in relation to the suppression of the slave-trade, would be executed by others, if we did not remove the pretext and motive for violating our flag, and provide for executing our laws, I might say that this depends upon notorious facts and occurrences, of which the evidence has been in various forms before the country, and all the branches of the government.

When I came to occupy the Executive chair, I could not be ignorant of the numerous complaints which had been made on account of alleged interruptions of American vessels, engaged in lawful commerce on the coast of Africa, by British cruisers, on the ground of their being engaged in the slave-trade. I could not be ignorant, at the same time, of the well-grounded suspicions which pervaded the country, that some American vessels were engaged in that odious and unlawful traffic. There were two dangers, then, to be guarded against; the one that this traffic would continue to be carried on in American ships, and perhaps much increased, unless some new and vigorous efforts should be made for its suppression; the other, that acquiescence in the capture of American vessels, notorious slave-dealers by British cruisers, might give countenance to seizures and detention of vessels lawfully employed on light or groundless suspicions. And cases had arisen, under the administrations of those who have preceded me, well calculated to show the extent and magnitude of this latter danger; and believing that very serious consequences might in time grow out of the obvious tendency and progress of things, I felt it to be my duty to arrest that progress, to reseue the immunity of the American flag from the danger which hung over it; and to do this by recommending such a provision for the execution of our own laws as should remove all pretence for the interference of others.

Among the occurrences to which I have alluded, it may be useful to particularize one case.

The schooner Catharine, an American vessel, owned by citizens of the United States, was seized on the coast of Delaware by the British cruiser called the Dolphin, and brought into the port of New-York in the summer of 1839. Upon being brought into port, Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., District Attorney of the United States for the southern district of New-York, appeared in the District Court of the United States, and in the name and behalf of the owners of the schooner, her apparel and furniture, for a violation of the several acts of Congress passed for the suppression of the slave trade. The schooner being arrested by the usual process in such cases, and possession taken of her from the hands of the British captors by officers of the United States, the cause proceeded, and, by a decree of the Circuit Court in December 1840, a forfeiture was pronounced. From this decree an appeal was taken, which is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is true, that in another case, that of the Tigris, of like general character, soon after arising, the then Secretary of State, on the 1st of March, 1841, informed Mr. Fox, the British Minister, that, 'however strong and unchangeable may be the determination of this government to punish any citizens of the United States who violate the laws against the African slave-trade, it will not permit the exercise of any authority by foreign armed vessels in the execution of those laws.'

But it is evident that this general declaration did not relieve the subject from its difficulties. Vessels of the United States found engaged in the African slave-trade, are guilty of piracy under the acts of Congress. It is difficult to say that such vessels can claim any interference of the government in their behalf, into whose soever hands they may happen to fall, any more than vessels which should turn general pirates. Notorious African slave-traders cannot claim the protection of the American character, inasmuch as they are acting in direct violation of the laws of their country, and stand denounced by those laws as pirates. In case of the seizure of such a vessel by a foreign cruiser, and of her being brought into a port of the United States, what is to be done with her? Shall she be libelled, prosecuted, and condemned, as if arrested by a cruiser of the United States? If this is to be done, it is clear that the agency of a foreign power has been instrumental in executing the laws of the United States. Or, on the other hand, is the vessel, with all her offences flagrant upon her, to be released, on account of the agency by which she was seized, discharged of all penalties, and left at liberty to renew her illegal and nefarious traffic?

It appeared to me, that the best, if not the only mode of avoiding these, and other difficulties, was by adopting such a provision as is contained in the late treaty with England.

The Senate asks me for the reasons for entering into the stipulations for the 'remonstrating embassies' contained in the late treaty. Surely, there is no stipulation in the treaty for any 'remonstrating embassies,' or any other embassies, nor any reference or allusion to any such thing. In this respect, all that the treaty provides, is in the ninth article, and is in these words: 'The parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets [for African slaves] are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually, at once and forever.'

It always gives me sincere pleasure to communicate to both Houses of Congress, any thing in my power which may aid them in the discharge of their high duties, and which the public interest does not require to be withheld. In transmitting the late treaty to the Senate, every thing was caused to accompany it which it was supposed could enlighten the judgment of the Senate upon its various provisions. The views of the Executive, in agreeing to the eighth and ninth articles, were fully expressed; and, pending the discussion in the Senate, every call for further information was promptly complied with, and nothing kept back which the Senate desired. Upon this information, and upon its own knowledge of the subject, the Senate made up and pronounced its judgment upon its own high responsibility; and, as the result of that judgment, the treaty was ratified, as the journal shows, by a vote of thirty-nine to nine. The treaty has thus become the law of the land, by the express advice of the Senate, given in the most solemn manner known to its proceedings.

The fourth request is, 'That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence with our Ministers abroad, relating to the foregoing points of inquiry.'

If this branch of the resolution were more definite, some parts of it might, perhaps, be met, without prejudice to the public interests, by extracts from the correspondence referred to. At a future day, a communication may be expected to be made, as broad and general as a proper regard to these interests will admit; but at present, I deem any such communication not to be consistent with the public interests.

The fifth and last is, 'That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all such information upon the negotiation of the African squadron articles, as will show the origin of such articles, and the history and progress of their formation.'

These articles were proposed to the British Minister, by the Secretary of State, under my express sanction, and were acceded to by him, and have since been ratified by both governments. I might, without disrespect, speak of the novelty of inquiring by the Senate into the history and progress of the articles of a treaty, through a negotiation which has terminated, and, as the result of which, these articles have become the law of the land, by the constitutional advice of the Senate itself. But I repeat that those articles had their origin in a desire, on the part of the government of the United States to fulfil its obligations, entered into by the treaty of Ghent, to do its utmost for the suppression of the African slave trade, and to accomplish this object by such means as should not lead to the interruption of the lawful commerce of the United States, or any derogation from the dignity and immunity of their flag. And I have the satisfaction to believe, that both the Executive, in negotiating the treaty of which these articles form part, and the Senate, in advising to its ratification, have effected an object important to the government, and satisfactory to the people.

In conclusion, I hope I may be permitted to observe, that I have, out of a profound respect for the Senate, been induced to make this communication, in answer to inquiries, some of which, at least, are believed to be without precedent in the history of the relations between that body and the Executive Department. These inquiries were particularly unexpected to me, at the present moment. As I have been so fortunate as to find my own views of the expediency of ratifying the late treaty with England, confirmed by a vote of somewhat more than four-fifths of the Senators present, I have hitherto flattered myself that the motives which influenced my conduct had been fully appreciated by those who advised and approved it; and that, if a necessity should ever arise for any special explanation or defence, in regard to those motives, it could scarcely be in that assembly itself.

JOHN TYLER.

Citizens' Meeting.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Fall River, to take into consideration the relation of the people of this Commonwealth, to slavery, State and national, was held in the Baptist Chapel on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, and Wednesday afternoon and evening, Dec. 28, 1842.

The meeting was organized by choosing Wm. F. Wood Chairman, and John Westall Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting. The Secretary then read a portion of the Latimer Journal extra, and laid the following resolutions before the meeting for consideration; which, after remarks from the Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, Dr. Foster Hooper, Louis Lapham, John Westall, and others, were unanimously adopted:

[We omit the preamble.]

Resolved, That James B. Gray of Norfolk, Va. and Elbridge Gerry Austin and others of the city of Boston, in this State, agents of the said Gray, have, by the imprisonment of the person of George Latimer, an alleged fugitive from slavery, without process of law, in one of the public jails of this State, violated the fundamental and natural rights of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and deserve our severest condemnation.

Resolved, That the contract entered into by the above named James B. Gray, and his agents, with the said George Latimer, that he should not prosecute them for falsely imprisoning him, is a full admission of the illegality of said imprisonment.

Resolved, That we view, with the most profound amazement and regret, the conduct of Chief Justice Shaw, in tacitly consenting to the imprisonment of George Latimer, in Leverett-street jail, Boston, without process of law, and in direct contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights of this State.

Resolved, That the requisition of the Governor of Virginia upon the Governor of Massachusetts, for the delivery of the person of George Latimer, as a fugitive from justice, for acts alleged to have been committed by him when a slave, is null and void, according to the law doctrine of Judge Morton of Missouri, that slaves are not recognized as persons any more than any other animals; therefore, George Latimer, the MAN, cannot be held responsible for the acts of George Latimer, the SLAVE or ANIMAL.

Resolved, That the right of trial by jury in suits at common law, when the value in dispute shall exceed twenty dollars, guaranteed by the 7th article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States to the citizens thereof, extends to all persons claimed as fugitives from slavery; inasmuch as the life and property of the person claimed, exceed in value the above named sum, even by southern computation.

Resolved, That slavery in the several slave States, is under the care and keeping of those States in which it unfortunately exists; and that, as Massachusetts cannot interfere with it as a State institution, either by her legislation or her servants, her soil ought not to be polluted by its presence, her jails ought not to be made its barracoons, nor her servants its hunters.

Resolved, That the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, making void all State regulations respecting fugitives from slavery, and thereby prostrating the trial by jury, in such cases, has rendered it our incumbent and imperative duty to protect our public property from being used by, and our public servants from assisting in any manner, the man-hunter when in search of his prey.

Resolved, therefore, As the sense of this meeting, that it is expedient to petition the Legislature at the coming session, on the subject of passing laws to prohibit the use of the public property in the detention of alleged fugitives from slavery; and making it indictable and penal for State officers of *every grade*, to assist in sending back the fugitive from oppression, to bondage.

Resolved, That the constant violation of that provision of the Constitution of the U. States which declares 'that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States,' by South Carolina, and other southern States, in the imprisonment and reduction to slavery of our colored fellow-citizens, calls loudly for redress; that what may not be done to a citizen of Great Britain, ought not to be done to a citizen of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Union of the States was formed for the protection of freedom, the preservation of the natural rights of man, and the perpetual reign of justice and liberty; that in order to secure the inestimable blessings for ourselves and our posterity, to free our own State from all responsibility for the continued existence of slavery, State or national, and to relieve our citizens from the danger of enslavement, it is expedient to petition Congress to pass such laws and propose such amendments to the Constitution of the U. States, as shall forever exempt the people of Massachusetts from all accountability for the maintenance of slavery.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of the free States, thoroughly to investigate their Constitutional relations to slavery, and to inform themselves of their liabilities for its maintenance, that they may be prepared to assert, defend and maintain their rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the U. States.

A Committee of two was appointed to procure signatures to the petitions.

Voted, That the resolutions be inserted in the papers of the town, in the Liberator, and Emancipator, Boston, and other anti-slavery papers.

WM. F. WOOD, *Chairman.*

John Westall, *Secretary.*

Latimer and Anti-Slavery Convention for the County of Hampshire.

Agreeably to public announcement, issued by W. Adam, G. W. Benson, and D. Mack, appointed by the Latimer Committee in Boston for that purpose, a Latimer Anti-Slavery Convention for the county of Hampshire was held in the Town Hall of Northampton, on Monday, the 9th January, for the purpose of considering the late encroachments of slavery, and of choosing two delegates to assist in presenting the great Latimer petition against slavery in Massachusetts to the Legislature.

The meeting was called to order by W. Adam, in behalf of those who had called the Convention, and the communication of the Latimer Committee was read.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a President, and Judge Dickinson of Amherst was unanimously chosen to fill the chair, and W. Adam to act as Secretary.

At the request of the meeting, the President appointed a business Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. Hudson, Dr. Dorrance, Mr. Mack, Mr. Breck, and Mr. Benson.

Mr. Larned and Mr. Starkweather were appointed a committee to prepare a roll of the members of the Convention.

Mr. Benson, Mr. Starkweather and Mr. Clapp were appointed a committee to nominate the delegates to Boston.

Latimer Petitions from the towns of Northampton, Chesterfield, and Amherst were laid before the Convention for the purpose of transmission to Boston.

Mr. Abel Tanner addressed the Convention pending the deliberations of the Committees.

The Business Committee submitted a series of resolutions, which were taken up one by one, and discussed by Mr. Tanner, Dr. Hudson, Dr. Dorrance, Mr. Mack, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Starkweather, Mr. Benson, Mr. Isaac Clark, Mr. Larned, and Mr. Adam; and finally adopted in the following form:

1. Resolved, That the right of all men to be free, can never be alienated.

2. Resolved, That inasmuch as the enslavement of any human being is always a flagrant and gross violation of the rights of man, and inherently immoral, and contrary to the principles of national justice, the Bill of Rights of this nation and the individual States comprising the general confederacy—therefore, that people who sustain that portion of the national compact relating to the recognition of the right of one portion of this nation to chattleise and retain in slavery another portion, are guilty of gross immorality, and are practical *tyrants* and *despots*.

3. Resolved, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Prigg vs. Penn. and sustained by the Supreme Court of Mass. by which the ancient and sacred right of trial by jury, and the habeas corpus act, are denied to every person in this Commonwealth, who may be claimed as a slave, thus converting Massachusetts into a hunting ground for southern kidnappers, and exposes every man, woman and child to the cupidity of southern slave owners, is an alarming manifestation of the spirit of the descendants of the patriots of '76—who have consented and sworn to act as holders of nearly three millions of our equal brethren in chattle slavery—of the truthfulness of which the recent seizure and confinement of George Latimer (an innocent man, 'created free') as a chattel in Leverett-street jail in Boston, affords incontrovertible and disgraceful evidence.

4. Resolved, That this Convention expresses its unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of the people of this Commonwealth, and their official agents, in giving countenance to the existing slaveholding laws and compact of our general government, the construction given to those acts and instruments by our courts, by which we are involved in the awful guilt of slaveholding, and especially against the gratuitous service of the official agents of the people in arresting the innocent victim of oppression when he sets his foot on Massachusetts soil.

5. Resolved, That this Convention conscientiously believes it to be the duty of the General Court of Massachusetts to express its unqualified disapprobation, for itself and its constituents, of every law and part of the compact by which the citizens of this State shall in any way be implicated in the guilt of slaveholding, and that agreeable to the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, every person ought to be regarded and protected as innocent, until found guilty, before a Massachusetts jury, and thereby destroy so far as in its power the vitality of all slaveholding laws and compacts, (because always immoral, and a violation of the principles of common law,) and thereby discountenance them and render them obsolete.

6. Resolved, That in all our watchfulness over our own rights and efforts to recover them, we will not forget our neighbors' rights, nor fail to remember them in bonds as bound with them.

7. Resolved, That a principle common to the free and slave States is, that each is deemed the sole constitutional judge of its own peculiar institutions; and that if slavery is the peculiar institution of Virginia, so liberty shall be the peculiar institution of Massachusetts; and this peculiar institution ought to be and must be cherished, and every encroachment on it resisted with a firmer determination and a deeper devotion than that which Virginia displays for hers, in proportion as liberty is held dearer than slavery, and the law of God more sacred and binding than the law of man.

Judge Dickinson, when the day drew to a close, being under the necessity of returning to Amherst, Mr. Aaron Brook was voted into the chair.

The Committee appointed to nominate delegates reported the names of Judge Dickinson and Mr. Adam, who were accordingly chosen by the Convention, with liberty to the latter to appoint a substitute, if he shall find it inconvenient to proceed to Boston himself.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Tanner, and discussed by the proposer, by Dr. Hudson, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Larned, but as the Convention was pressed for time by the necessity of vacating the Town Hall for the accommodation of another meeting, it was not adopted:

'Resolved, That all laws, constitutions or compacts, or feelings of the human heart, that call upon us or tempt us to reduce man to slavery, or assist in any way to perpetuate his enslavement, are laws, constitutions, compacts, and feelings, which originate in the darkest spirit of wickedness, and are, under all circumstances, opposed to every principle of mercy and justice; and therefore they should be disobeyed and utterly rejected, as the productions of Satan.'

Mr. Mack submitted the following resolution, which, for the same reason, was not discussed or adopted:

'As the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg versus the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, distinctly recognizes that the power of legislation, in relation to fugitives from labor, is exclusive in the national legislature, and that the States therefore cannot be compelled to enforce the provisions of the Constitution on that subject; and as the same authority further distinctly recognises that the State officers mentioned in the law of 1793 are not bound to execute the duties imposed upon them by Congress, unless they choose to do so, or are so required by a law of the State, and that the State Legislature has the power, if it think proper, to prohibit them';

Resolved, therefore, That it is the duty of the State of Massachusetts to abstain from enforcing such iniquitous provisions—of the legislature of Massachusetts to prohibit State officers from lending themselves to the execution of such iniquitous enactments—and of the people of Massachusetts, individually and collectively, in their private and in their public capacities, to endeavor in every possible mode to defeat such provisions and enactments, by affording a safe asylum to the self-enfranchised bondman, and by protecting him from the fangs of his ruthless persecutors.'

It was in conclusion moved, seconded, and unanimously voted, that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the county and Boston papers.

W. ADAM, *Secretary.*

Anti-Slavery Melody.

Our bro. Rogers, in his last Herald of Freedom, in describing a late spirited Convention held in Milford, in the Granite State, in reference to the imprisonment of Thomas P. Beach, says—

I give no sketch of the speeches—only saying they were no whit behind the usual talk at our meetings, in ability and interest. Peculiar interest was imparted by the narratives of Beach, Johnson and Latimer, of their enslavement and escapes. I hardly ever heard a narrative of such transcendant interest as Johnson's. His thoughts and purposes while he was a slave, his visions of escape, his treatment, the character of mastery and slavery, his going to 4th of July, its mortal offence to his democratic master, their interviews, which he described better than Shakspeare ever *did*, whatever he *could*. It was the native power of human speech, although it had been enslaved. What would have been its almighty influence had George been left to *free* native speech! His terrible whipping, which, he said, roused him for the first time to manhood—his talk to his master, and the master's laugh—his escape—all interlarded with those sagacious and curious remarks humanity will make when it is uneducated, and not afraid. George fears nobody in speech, whatever he used to. He has no diffidence.

Latimer is less fluent, and has less strength of mind, though he talked intelligently, and told his story well. Beach talked as well as a man can who has been to college. The facts he related were of vital interest, and important to our cause and movement. But the charm of the meeting remains to be noticed. The Hutchinson family were in the gallery, with their elder brother Jesse, from Lynn, whose talent at parody is scarcely inferior to theirs in performing it, in the popular and striking music of this day of advent and revival.

As one object of interest after another occurred in the meeting below stairs, they were ready to burst down upon it in a most appropriate song; and such singing, such tone, such spirit and expression, such anti-slavery fervor, such apprehension of the sentiment and the language, must, to say the least I can, be exceedingly rare, any where. While I think of it, I suggest to the Massachusetts Society to invite them to their approaching anniversary.—They are not performers. They are abolitionists, with as much heart and fire as they have music. They will not be a mere attraction to call in the city, but an argument, an appeal, after the city is together. Nothing will inflame, at the same time it does not fail to enlighten, anti-slavery zeal, like their trumpet-bursts of music. Let Collins announce that the 'New-Hampshire Rainers' are to be down in Faneuil Hall from the White Hills. He need not stint his announcement. There is no danger in over announcing. Boston would stand amazed at their mountain melody. They are native to music, and cannot fail—and Jesse is too much of an abolitionist to lack genius for the occasion to give them language. I see Collins has invited the Boston children. Children can't sing. Their voices are too immature and unripe. I love their sweet talk, but their singing almost lacks expression. I had rather hear them shout, out doors. He had better invite the Hutchinsons, not as performers, but as abolitionists.

An invitation will be extended to these gifted songsters to attend our Faneuil Hall meetings next week, in behalf of the abolitionists of Massachusetts.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1843.

☞ A REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN LIBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE OTHER. ☜

In the Conflict.

I am once more at my post; but I feel like one, who, having been struck down senseless in the thickest of the conflict, on recovering from his oblivious state gazes around to ascertain where are his companions in arms, and how he shall regain his former position. With joy I perceive that, during this period of personal impotency, I have been left far in the rear—the enemy has lost much ground—new laurels have been won by the gallant champions of the sacred cause of liberty—the hosts of slavery fight with less determination, and are stricken with terror. Never before have blows fallen so thick and fast in defence of the right. Every thing looks hopeful. I am especially delighted to find that, however useful may have been my services at the commencement of this glorious strife, if death had been the termination of my recent illness, my removal for ever from this field would have been almost unperceived and unfelt. I stand now, in relative magnitude to the anti-slavery enterprise, as a drop to the ocean. Thanks be to God, that enterprise is not now dependant for its success, even instrumentally, (if it ever was,) on any one man, or any one thousand men. This conviction gave comfort and tranquillity to my spirit while lying prostrated by disease, and was as refreshing as cold water to my parched lips. Trifling, however, as may be the service I can render the cause, I buckle on my armor afresh, to do what in me lies to strike off the fetters from the limbs of my enslaved countrymen, and to expel from the republic the one great foe that threatens its destruction—SLAVERY.

I think it is worthy of observation, that the tone of the South, in regard to her 'peculiar institution,' moderates with the growth of the abolition movement. It is as palpable to her vision, as is the evidence of her guilt to all who fear God and work righteousness, that the supporters of that movement are hourly increasing in numbers, in religious and political power, in zeal and enterprise. She knows that the entire legislation of the North is fast becoming influenced and moulded by the element of anti-slavery. She perceives, by the action of ecclesiastical and other religious bodies in relation to her slave system, that the religion of the North is thickening its testimonies against slaveholders, and all its abettors, as men too ungodly to be admitted into the pulpit, or to the communion table.—Yet, with a full knowledge of these tremendous facts, her aspect is far less infernal, her tone incomparably more human, than they were a few years since. Even the unanimous call of the Legislature of Vermont for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, empowering Congress to abolish slavery *in all the slaveholding States*,—and the equally unanimous demand of that body for the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia,—excite little or no sensation in her domain. The ominous rescue of George Latimer, by the regenerated public sentiment of Massachusetts, from the grasp of his tyrant-owner, has scarcely disturbed the equanimity of even the 'chivalry' of the Ancient Dominion! True, they have roared,—but 'gently as a sucking-dove,' in comparison with former ebullitions of patriotic wrath and fury. What all this betokens, every one must decide for himself. One thing, however, is certain: whether this remarkable change in the temper and demeanor of the South be the result of policy or conviction of guilt, she is contending with a power which is superior to all her arts; which cannot be lulled into repose by the most cunning device; which is not to be deterred from effecting its purpose by any course of intimidation that she may choose to pursue; which is rapidly overmastering all opposition in the free States, and will ere long control the public sentiment of the whole country. The day is not far distant when she will be necessitated to take her choice between the abolition of slavery and a dissolution of the Union. That choice would be presented to her this very hour, and an immediate decision required, if the anti-slavery spirit were in the ascendant in the non-slaveholding States; for, whatever the leaders of the 'Liberty Party' may say about purging the national government from the corruption of slavery, while they contemplate the existence of that system under the control of the several slave States as a southern institution,—and however loudly the organs of that party may declaim in favor of the present unholy alliance between the North and South, provided the latter will take upon herself all the responsibilities of her 'peculiar institution,'—it is a libel on the Spirit of Liberty, and a still more aggravated one on Christianity, to say that a just government can be administered, or any true freedom be enjoyed, in a nation in which one portion of the people is enslaved by another. Two more implacable foes than Liberty and Slavery never yet came into conflict.—Their rights, interests, claims, objects, influences and tendencies, are utterly divergent and irreconcileable. To talk of holding them together amicably in one compact,—giving to Liberty all that belongs to her, and conceding to Slavery all that the fiends claims, and running an imaginary geographical boundary line between the parties, to prevent them from committing trespasses on each other's territory,—surpasses the insanity of Bedlam. No compact or union is worthy of preservation, which connives at the enslavement of one human being: the sooner it is destroyed, the better for the world. It is idle to theorise about divorcing the General Government from all connexion with slavery, and at the same time allowing the system to remain on the American soil, as a matter of State sovereignty. You might as rationally talk of confining the plague or the cholera to certain prescribed limits, under the pains and penalties set forth in the statute book. No man deserves to be called or recognized as an abolitionist, or as a friend of liberty or a believer in Christianity, who is for continuing or entering into a political compact with oppressors and men-stealers; for this is undeniably to make a covenant with death, and with hell to be at agreement. The people of this country can never be qualified either to frame or to administer a republican government, until they cease to be traffickers in human flesh, and to make war on the rights of man. They must abolish slavery, not merely in one half, but in all of the States, before they can be a free or republican people. Until this be accomplished,—though they should amend their Constitution a thousand times,—they may look in vain for harmony in their councils, or prosperity in their undertakings.

I am earnest for the repeal of the union between the North and the South, whether I contemplate the subject on the ground of patriotism, or in the light of Christianity. The proposition may be ridiculed and denounced, and some who call themselves abolitionists may be loudest in their condemnation of it; but all this will avail nothing. The hour is coming when men of all sects and of all parties at the North will rally under one banner,—THE BANNER OF LIBERTY—and a similar coalition will be seen at the South, lying under THE BLACK FLAG OF SLAVERY. It will not be a strife of blood, but a conflict of opinions, and it will be short and decisive. Possibly, in that hour, the South may yield, (and such a surrender would be to her victory and renown)—possibly, the spirit of desperation may triumph over her instinct of self-preservation; but, in either case, the fate of slavery would be sealed, the character of the North redeemed, and an example given to mankind, worthy to be recorded on the brightest page of history. Thus much, at least, I am bold to prophecy.

My Illness.

On my return from my anti-slavery tour in Western New-York, I found that, during my absence, all my children (four boys) had been sick with the chicken-pox. To this disease had succeeded that terrible scourge, the *scarlatina*. Two of them were then 'coming down' with it. I arrived home the 3d ultimo, with my system entirely prostrated by the severe labors which I had been necessitated to perform abroad, and in a state capitally exposed to receive any contagious disorder, and immediately caught the fever, which was developed in its most malignant form.

It has been deemed, in the religious community, if not a mark of piety, at least a solemn duty, after recovery from a dangerous illness, to offer special thanks to God for his great mercy in rebuking the disease, and saving from the grave. I trust that I am not deficient in gratitude on this score; but, as a christian, I am ignorant of any obligation to recognize in my restoration to health, any special token of divine goodness. 'The tender mercies of the Lord are over all his works.' In my sickness, as much as in my recovery, I see the benevolence of my Creator; and though health is certainly an inestimable blessing, and the loss of it is not desirable, yet neither the one nor the other is the measure of His mercy. It is no concern of him who is born of God, as to the dissolution of his mortal body. Having passed from death unto life, in an immortal sense, it is of the least possible consequence to him where, or how, or when, he shall cease to be in the flesh. The essential thing to be desired is, that in all things we may be joyfully reconciled to the will of God, and always stand

'Dressed for the flight, and ready to be gone.'

Visit of George Thompson to India.

The following interesting letter from ELIZABETH PEASE, of Darlington, England, gives a more particular account of the motives and inducements by which Mr. THOMPSON was influenced to visit British India, than we have obtained from any other source. It appears that he has gone to that ill-fated country under the most favorable auspices; and should his health be spared, there can be no doubt that his investigations will be of incalculable benefit to the cause of freedom and humanity throughout the world.

DARLINGTON, 10th mo. 31st.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND:

The 'Liberator,' and other papers, with which I am kindly furnished, are read with as much zest as ever; and it rejoices my heart to perceive the energy with which you are pursuing your labors, and the rapid inroads which you are making on the enemy's camp. You are fast dislodging it from its entrenchment within the 'Church,' where it has so long found a safe and unmolested asylum; and soon may you have to exhibit your trophies to the world, and a shout for liberty be heard from the mouths of your enfranchised millions, which shall scare the demon slavery from off the face of the globe.

Joyfully should I accept thy hearty invitation to pay you a visit, were it practicable. I would brave the ocean's tempest, and endure the sufferings of a voyage across the Atlantic, with pleasure, for the delight of sitting down with you at 25, Cornhill—(a spot which I sometimes think I *must* see, ere I leave this earth)—and take by the hand, once more, all the dear and honored friends, the privilege of whose acquaintance I already enjoy—and the many, besides, who, though not having seen, I love and respect for their works' sake. One of the foremost on the list of the latter description, I hope soon to have the high treat of greeting at Darlington—Henry C. Wright has arrived in safety, and proceeded direct to Dublin How long the hospitable friends there may detain him, I cannot tell; but I feel very impatient to see and hear him.

But my time is limited, and I must hasten to the chief topic of my letter—the departure of our mutually dear friend, GEORGE THOMPSON, for India. Of his intention to pay a visit to that land, thou hast doubtless heard from

thought occurred to Dwarkanauth, that the time which he could occupy would be better spent in personal intercourse with the natives of India—to which G. T. acceded, in the hope of thereby obtaining a large amount of valuable information, and establishing a more efficient co-operation both at Bombay and Calcutta, than could possibly be done by writing. The Acorn left a fortnight ago, to proceed through France to Malta, where G. T. will embarks in the 'Oriental' from Southampton to-morrow, hopes to join him in six days from this time. Four days more, or steamboats, takes them to Alexandria—and in 35 days from the time of leaving England, they hope to reach Bombay, where they purpose remaining a week or two—thence through a part of the Madras presidency to Calcutta, where Dwarkanauth resides. They intend to return to England together, and speak of an absence of only eight months—but, I should think they could scarcely accomplish all they have in view in so short a time. I have presumed, my dear friend, on the brotherly affection which I know thou entertainest towards G. T. and which, I am sure, will render every little particular interesting. G. T. left us yesterday week; he charged me with messages of love to his friends in America, most especially to thyself. He fully meant to have written, but his numerous engagements prevented. He has been holding meetings to the very last, which, besides arrangements for his voyage, and constant attendance upon his Indian friends, up to the time of his departure, have left him no spare time. His wife and family are about to remove to Manchester, where they will remain during his absence. He bid me tell thee that he had done his best to assist poor 'Moses'—whose other name I forget at this moment—and I think he is about to publish a narrative of his life.

I hope thou and thy dear family are in health. My health has improved very much during the summer, as has that of the good *Quakers generally*, I am obliged to keep very much 'in the quiet.' My love to thy wife, and with unabated sincerity and affection,

Believe me to be,
Thy friend, most truly,
ELIZABETH PEASE.

P. S. Humanity has sustained a vast loss by the death of our dear and valued cousin Jonathan Backhouse. The termination of his life was sudden, but, there is good reason to believe, he was prepared for the change.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from David L. Child.

JANUARY 7th.

Yesterday, the Senate passed a bill to distribute the value of the money given by the British government to American slaves lost from on board the Comet at Bermuda. No opposition was made to it, and no discussion had. In the House, a bill for the same object has been on the calendar for some weeks, but Mr. Giddings objects to its passing without discussion. The case is this. The money paid by the British government was received by Mr. Forsyth, late Secretary of State. He proceeded to pay it over to claimants, for $7000, or thereabouts, remained in his hands when he went out of office. This he passed to the U. S. Treasury, where it now remains, and the object of this bill is take it out, and make a distribution. The objection made to the bill is, that Congress has no right, under the Constitution, to negotiate indemnities for slaves lost in the slave-trade, or to receive any monies on account of such, or to pass any regulation on the subject. On Friday, this bill coming up, Mr. Fillmore requested Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection, observing that he was no more friendly to slavery than Mr. G. The latter, however, declined, and we may therefore expect a discussion on the subject.

During the week, Mr. Giddings presented 8 petitions from Ohio, for the repeal of the *gag rule*.

Also a petition for the repeal of the acts of Congress establishing slavery.

Also a petition for the repeal of a law of this District which allows slaves to be beheaded and quartered.

Also a petition *for a law* to allow a trial by jury on the question of liberty or slavery.

Also the petition of David C. Eastman, of Fayette county, Ohio, praying that Congress would cause to be procured, and placed in the library of Congress, a bust of MADISON WASHINGTON.

Mr. Andrews, of Ohio, presented the petition of Mrs. R. Finney and 250 other women of Loraine county, for the repeal of the 21st rule.

Mr. G. T. H. Stevens and 160 others for the repeal of the 3d and 4th sections of the act of 1793, relating to fugitive slaves.

Mr. G. Whipple and 160 others for an amendment to the law, so as to secure to fugitive slaves the right of trial by jury.

Mr. H. C. Taylor and 162 others for repeal of the gag rule.

Mr. George Whipple and 160 others for repeal of all laws establishing or regulating slavery.

The debate on the Bankrupt repeal bill still continues, and turns upon all the points of controversy between political parties. A new debate of great interest has sprung up in the morning hour, respecting the reimbursement of the fine levied on Andrew Jackson for a contempt of court committed during the existence of his martial law at New-Orleans. This is a democratic movement. Mr. Adams, in a speech on the subject on Friday, stated that it was rumored that the differences between the two divisions of the democratic party were to be decided by Gen. Jackson, who was to preside over the democratic national convention. He said that in the great auction that was going on, both fragments of 'the party' were bidding for Jackson's favor, or his neutrality, and per-haps his recommendation of the President to refund the fine was a bid. He would not say that it was.

An attempt was made on Thursday to carry the Texas treaty bill through with a 'hurra.' Mr. Rhett, of Massachusetts, made in favor of it a speech of uncommon ingenuity and eloquence, but as an appeal to nullification from the feelings and the conscientious faith of his constituents and his State. Mr. Rhett made a masterly reply, and the motion to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of reporting the bill, was negatived; yeas 100, nays 106. Though this victory was worth more to the country than that of New-Orleans. The most curious part of the affair is, that Gen. Jackson himself has taken the field to fight this matter through. The party, which has a majority in Congress, appear perfectly willing that he should have the money, provided they are allowed so to guard the bill that no inference can be drawn unfavorable to the honor of the Judge, or the legality of the proceedings. But, on these terms, the democrats reject it, and the hero himself has declared it an insult. He means to make an appeal to Congress a reversal of the judgment of the people. The old gentleman is said to be poor, having met with heavy losses by endorsements.

JANUARY 8th.

Lucretia Mott was expected to preach in the Hall of Representatives to-day, but I am informed that the Speaker required, as a condition of granting it, that she should say nothing on 'the exciting topic.' Is not this miserable? It seems to me as if we had already arrived to that state of national imbecility that Rome was eight hundred years in reaching; and that we already need an invasion of Goths and Vandals to infuse some manhood into our blood. I only need say that the offer, coupled with the gag, was declined.

JANUARY 9th.

To-day, Mr. Botts, of Virginia, gave notice that he should to-morrow bring forward articles of impeachment against the President of the U. States.

A statement has appeared in the Emancipator, which does injustice to the Massachusetts delegation in the House of Representatives. In the great case of the impeachment of Mr. Adams, the delegation, in voting in the affirmative on the motion to lay the resolution of censure on the table, acted conformably to Mr. Adams's express wishes. They consulted him, assuring him that they would vote on this question just as he desired, and in any event would stand by him to the last. He replied that he could not vote for the motion, because it would be interpreted into a shrinking from a trial of the charge; but if the *House* should please to make that disposition of the subject, he, considering the great interruption of the public business, which his defence must necessarily occasion, would prefer that the thing should take that course. The delegation, and all his friends, except two or three, who desired that the issue raised betwixt Mr. Adams and the slaveholders should be tried, whether he wished it or not, voted accordingly. I am authorized to say that, throughout the whole of this persecution, the delegation rallied unhesitatingly, and stood firmly around him. D. L. C.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1843.

The resolution of Mr. Slade having been disposed of in the manner I have stated, Mr. Morgan, of New-York, immediately submitted a resolution, directing the committee on territories to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act of the territorial legislature of Florida, passed March 5th, 1842, 'to prevent the future migration of free negroes or mulattoes to said territory, and for other purposes.' This act was published in the anti-slavery papers some months ago.—The following digest of the act will enable the reader to understand the merits of Mr. Morgan's resolution.

The act consists of 9 sections, and is intended to affect three classes of colored persons.

1. *First, Freemen who came in between Feb. 22d, 1819, the time of the cession of Florida, and Feb 10th, 1832.* They are to have guardians appointed for themselves, and for each of their children, which guardians are to have all the powers over their wards, that masters have over their slaves, except the right of property; and the said wards are to be subject to all the laws to which slaves are subject. For each certificate of guardianship, they are to pay one dollar, and a capitation tax of one dollar per annum. In case of refusal or inability to pay said tax, they are to be sold by the sheriff for such time as is necessary to pay the same.

2. *Freemen immigrating since Feb. 10th, 1832*—These are to be sent out of the territory forthwith; and, in case of refusing to go on or before the 1st of Oct. 1842, to be sold by order of a justice of the peace, or county judge, for 99 years. No appeal is allowed, except as to the fact whether the defendant be a free person, or had a residence prior to 1832.

3. *Citizens of other States and territories.* If they come in a vessel, and go on shore, they are to be seized by a sheriff, and lodged in jail, and the vessel is to be bound to pay jail fees, at the rate of *one dollar* per day; and if they are not taken away in ten days, and the fees paid, then the sheriff, on giving three days' notice, is to sell them at auction for 99 years, and retain, for his own use, one-fourth of the proceeds of sale.

This law is so cruel, tyrannous and unconstitutional on its face, that it may be thought to need no comment; yet I cannot forbear noting the peculiar effect of some of its provisions.

The third class are to be sold without any judicial inquiry, judgment or order, for 99 years, on the mere authority of the sheriff, and on three days' notice—Suppose any colored person whatever, say an old resident before the cession, whose rights are therefore secured by the treaty, should be seized by the sheriff, sold, and hurried off to the prison of a plantation, without time to obtain the aid of friends, if he has any, with no record of the proceeding, and no trace of his fate left behind; what chance would there be of rescue during his natural life? And to this horrible oppression the sheriff is tempted by *one-fourth* of the proceeds of sale, i. e. at the usual price of slaves, by 200 to 300 dollars in each case.

The second class are allowed the privilege of an appeal from the order of a justice of the peace or county judge. But what does this amount to? The defendant cannot appeal on a question of law, either to try the validity, or to correct the construction of the act. He can appeal only as to the fact of freedom, or of residence subsequent to Feb 10, 1832; and the privilege amounts to this, that he may prove himself a slave, and therefore not subject to sale for 99 years! or a resident prior to 1832, and therefore subject to a guardianship, almost as bad as slavery itself! The General Assembly of Pandemonium would shrink from such legislation, and Satan would veto it.

Had there been a discussion of Mr. Morgan's resolution, I think that many of those who voted against it would have been deterred by fear from so doing. I cannot persuade myself that this republic has yet fallen so low that the unprincipled demagogues devoted to the service of slavery, would have dared to give their voices, and record their names in favor of this horrible act, if they had supposed that the full atrocity of the deed would be manifest to the people. There is not a free State, there is not an honest man of any party, within such State, be he abolitionist or not, but must be suffused with shame when they know that their representatives had any part in sanctioning a law like this. For be it observed that this was not a question of freeing slaves, but of reducing freemen to slavery, and that by means which cry to heaven. But as soon as the resolution was submitted, Mr. WELLER of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table, which prevents discussion.

The following are the yeas and nays upon the motion to lay the resolution on the table, equivalent to a rejection. The northern slave-democrats are in *italics*, the northern slave whigs have a 'lone star;' the northern democrats voting in favor of freedom are in small capitals; as are also southern slaveholders voting in like manner. The northern Tyler men have two stars. The slaveholders having gone nearly *en masse* against the resolution, it would be of no use to distinguish them as to party.

YEAS.

MAINE.—*Clifford, Littlefield, Lowell, A. Marshall.*
N. HAMPSHIRE.—*Burke, Eastman, Reding, Shaw.*
MASSACHUSETTS.—Cushing**
RHODE-ISLAND.—*None.*
CONNECTICUT.—*None.*
VERMONT.—*None.*
NEW-YORK.—*Bowne, Brewster, Clinton, Doig, C. A. Floyd, Gordon, Houck, R.McClellan, Partridge, Riggs, Van Buren. Ward, Wood.*
NEW-JERSEY.—*None.*
PENNSYLVANIA.—*Bidlack, C. Brown, Fornance, Gerry, Gustine, C. J. Ingersoll, Keim, Newkard, Plumer, Westbrook.*
DELAWARE.—None.
MARYLAND.—W. C. Johnson, J. T. Mason, J. D. Jones.
VIRGINIA.—Cary, Coles, Gilmer, Goggin, Harris, Hays, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, Powell, Steenrod, A. H. H. Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, Wise.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Arrington, G. W. Caldwell, Daniel, Deberry, Graham, McKay, Mitchell, Rayner, Rencher, Saunders, Stanly Washington.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—P. C. Caldwell, Pickens, Rogers.
GEORGIA.—Black, M. A. Cooper, King, Meriwether, Warren.
KENTUCKY.—L. W. Andrews, Boyd, G. Davis, W. O. Butler, Green, Owsley, Pope, J. B. Thompson, Triplett.
TENNESSEE.—A. V. Brown, M. Brown, W.B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Gentry, C. Johnson, A. McClellan, Turney, Watterson, C. H. Williams.
OHIO.—*Dean, Matthews, Medill, Sweney, Weller.*
LOUISIANA.—Dawson, Moore, E. D. White.
INDIANA.—R. W. Thompson,* J. L. White.*
MISSISSIPPI.—Gwin, J. Thompson.
ILLINOIS.—*Reynolds*, J. T. Stuart.*
ALABAMA.—Chapman, Houston, Lewis, Shields.
MISSOURI.—J. C. Edwards, Miller.
ARKANSAS.—Cross.
MICHIGAN.—*None.*

NAYS.

MAINE.—Bronson, Fessenden, B. Randall.
N. HAMPSHIRE.—*None.*
MASSACHUSETTS.—J. Q. Adams, Baker, Borden, Briggs, Burnell, Calhoun, Hudson, PARMENTER, Saltonstall, Winthrop.
RHODE ISLAND.—Cranston, Tillinghast.
CONNECTICUT.—Boardman, Brockway, Osborn, Truman Smith, Trumbull, T. W. Williams.
VERMONT.—Everett, Mattocks, Slade.
NEW-YORK.—Babcock, Barnard, Birdseye, Blair, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, S. N. Clark, R. D. DAVIS, FERRIS, Fillmore, J. G. FLOYD, Gates, Granger, Hunt, Linn, McKEON, Maynard, Morgan, Tomlinson, ROOSEVELT, SANFORD, J. Young
NEW-JERSEY.—Ayerigg, Halsted, Maxwell, Stratton.
PENNSYLVANIA.—BERSON, J. Brown, J. Cooper, Henry, J. Irvin, W. W. Irwin,** James, McKennan, MARCHAND, Ramsey, READ, J. M. Russell, Toland.
DELAWARE.—Rodney.
MARYLAND.—None.
VIRGINIA.—None.
NORTH CAROLINA.—None.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—None.
GEORGIA.—None.
KENTUCKY.—None.
TENNESSEE.—ARNOLD.
OHIO.—S. J. Andrews, Cowen, Giddings, P. G. GOODE, Mathiot, Morris, Morrow, Pendleton, Ridgway, W. Russell, Stokely.
LOUISIANA.—None.
INDIANA.—Cravens, Wallace.
MISSISSIPPI.—None.
ILLINOIS.—CASEY.
ALABAMA.—None.
MISSOURI.—None.
ARKANSAS.—None.
MICHIGAN.—Howard.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Northern Democrats,	38	Northern Whigs,	65
Northern Whigs,	3	NORTHERN DEMOCRTS,	12
Northern Tyler men,	1	Northern Tyler men,	1
Southerners of all parties,	70	Southern Whigs,	2
Total	112	Total	80

This vote does not vary materially from that on Mr. Slade's preamble and resolution, which I sent you last week. The changes were, that Arnold of Tenn. Rodney of Del. whigs; W W. Irwin of Pa. a Tyler man, and Marchand of Pa. and Casy of Illinois, democrats, went over to the anti-slavery side, and J. L. White of Indiana, whig, to the slavery side. It is extremely important that this case be laid before the country, in order that they may send their petitions, asking that the Florida act may be repealed. They can't be willing to remain for a single day partakers in such iniquity. At the same time that the citizens sign such petitions, they ought to know how their own representatives voted. These petitions would not be excluded by the 21st Rule, at least I should presume. It was not pretended that the resolution was so excluded, and the same rule applies to resolutions, as to petitions. The petitions should be for the repeal of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Florida, passed March 5, 1841, authorizing the expulsion and exclusion of free colored men from that territory, or their sale as slaves for 99 years; and the imprisonment and sale for 99 years, of free colored men, citizens of other States and territories, arriving by sea on said territory; also requiring the subjection of free colored men in said territory to guardians, with the powers of slave masters, and selling them for taxes in case of refusal or inability to pay the same.

Mr. Bronson of Me. and Mr. Ramsay of Pa. marked as *democrats* in the vote on Mr. Slade's resolution in the last week's Liberator, are whigs, so that the vote stood, *yeas*, northern whigs 63, instead of 61; and northern democrats 10, instead of 12. D. L. C.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1843.

To-day, among cases of private claims, came up a bill to compensate inhabitants of West Florida for property taken, destroyed and carried off by United States troops, under Gen. Jackson, during his incursion into Florida, in 1814.

Mr. Giddings moved that this bill be re-committed, with instructions to report a proviso, that nothing therein contained should be construed to authorize payment for slaves. He observed that he was aware of the prejudice with which he was heard, when he opposed a southern claim; but if he could get the attention of the House, he would present the principles on which Congress had always acted in relation to claims of compensation for property in man. He requested that a report made by Mr. Whittlesey, as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, in 1838, might be read. It was read accordingly. It recites a great number of cases in which Congress had decided against such claims. In one, a slave, horse and cart had been pressed into the service. The horse and slave were killed, and the cart destroyed. Congress paid the owner for the horse and cart, but refused to pay for the slave. He admitted that, under former acts allowing compensation for injuries committed in Florida by Gen. Jackson in 1818, and by Gen. Matthews in 1812, slaves had been paid for, but this was by a misconstruction given to those acts by the Attorney General, Felix Grundy, and was contrary to the intention of the acts, and to all the adjudications of the House, in like cases. This government never had recognized the principle of property in man. Claims of this sort arising in the revolutionary war, had been rejected. Mr. Madison, the father of the Constitution, had distinctly declared that the Convention, which formed the Constitution, repudiated the idea, so far as this government was concerned. Mr. G referred to the third volume of 'the Madison papers.' The Supreme Court of the United States had established the same doctrine, on full argument and solemn deliberation in the case of Groves vs. Slaughter. This was an action to recover the price of slaves introduced and sold in Mississippi. The defence was, that such introduction and sale were contrary to the law of that State. But it was contended that Congress, having by the Constitution the sole power 'to regulate commerce between the States,' the law of Mississippi was null and void. The court, however, sustained the law of Mississippi, precisely on this ground, that the Constitution regarded slaves only as persons, and in their transit from State to State, as passengers, and not as merchandize, and therefore they did not come within the scope of the power to regulate commerce. Mr G. said that the grand purpose of forming the Constitution was to create a common ground, on which all parts and sections could unite, and where the laws, customs and usages of no particular State should be permitted to prevail; and he felt it to be a solemn duty now to assert and maintain this principle. The State of Ohio had the same right, under this Constitution, to be free from expense and contamination on account of the support of slavery, as Kentucky had to foster and enjoy that institution. The federal government had no more right to put its hand into the pockets of free laborers, and take money to pay for slaves, than it had to go into the slave States, and take slaves for the purpose of giving them to the free States, or setting them free. On this principle he took his stand, and the question must now be met and decided. He felt no constraint in approaching and discussing it; and, in his judgement, a degree of sensitiveness and delicacy had been manifested on such occasions, which was altogether out of place, unworthy of free, intelligent, and independent men, and unworthy of statesmen. Let us meet it, said he, (for meet it we must,) firmly, kindly, dispassionately. Mr. G. dwelt at considerable length upon the monstrous absurdity and inconsistency of a people establishing its national existence and its institutions upon the principle that all men are created equal, recognizing the atrocious principle of property in man. He never would admit it, unless he saw a bill of sale from the Almighty, and then he would question its genuineness. [*Mr. Holmes*, of S. C. called Mr. G. to order for *sacrilege*. The Speaker, Mr. McKennan of Pa. being in the chair, decided that Mr. Giddings was in order.] Mr. Giddings resumed, and alluded to the disposition of some gentlemen to suppress free debate. [Mr. Holmes rose again, and said, I called the gentleman to order, not for *abolition*, but for *sacrilege*.] This was like the Pharisees of old, who said, 'We stone thee not for doing good, but for blasphemy.'

This is a slight sketch of Mr. G's speech, but it presents, I believe, all the essential points, and most emphatic expressions. There was much restlessness and anger manifested while he occupied the floor.

Mr. *Black*, of Georgia, would not reply to the gentleman from Ohio as he deserved, and as he would if his speech had come from any other man. By an act of the House, that gentleman had been stripped of his importance on this subject, and now stood in a condition which precluded that notice of him which he [Mr. B.] would otherwise have bestowed on him. Mr. Black was called to order by Mr. James, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Giddings, however, begged that Mr. B might be permitted to go on. The Speaker, Mr. White, being now in the chair, decided that the action of the House referred to had nothing to do with the subject of this debate, and was not in order. Mr. Black then proceeded to comment on some of the precedents cited in Mr. Whittlesey's report. He attempted to make out, that the cases there cited were those of voluntary exposure of slaves to be killed or injured in the service of the United States; and not of impressment. As this view was not borne out by the precedents, and as he cited no new ones, it is not necessary to take further notice of his speech.

Mr. *Levy*, delegate of Florida, spoke with great animation in defence of the bill. He denied that there would be any claim for *slaves* lost, if it should be passed. It might then by asked, why object to this amendment? He objected to it, because, with his consent, no such principle should be established. There were no slaves to be paid for; but if there were, the United States ought to pay for them. They had agreed to do so by the treaty of cession. It was, he said, precisely the same case as that of vessels wrecked on the Bahamas, the slaves on board of which had been paid for by Great Britain.

Mr. Levy was mistaken as to the analogy here. Great Britain consented to pay for slaves so lost at one time, because then her municipal laws, in the islands where the shipwreck took place, maintained the principle of property in man; but as soon as those laws ceased, and slavery was abolished, then she refused to make any compensation for such loss. Now the relation of the free States to the present question is precisely what that of Great Britain was to the claims for compensation in the latter case.

The House, though much excited, was, I am told, calm and mild, compared with what it has been heretofore.

Mr. Adams moved the adjournment, and has the floor for next Friday, when the debate will probably be continued.

I ought to mention, in connexion with the statement of the vote on the Florida law, that a day or two after that vote was given, *Mr. Burnell*, of Massachusetts, in complaining of the indifference of the House to claims, and injuries of the obscure and unfriended, and referring to an attempt by him, at the last session, to obtain justice, and to establish real democratic principle, in respect to tha right of promotion, for *apprentices in the navy*, said he could get no aid nor attention from the democracy, so called, to his efforts to open the door of preferment to those poor boys, against whom, however meritorious, it had been long shut; but let a barbarous law for enslaving men, the citizens of their own free States, demand the aid of this same democracy, and they were ready to give it, with might and main. This produced a great sensation.

I am informed that orders are to be despatched forthwith for the return of Commodore Jones from the Pacific, in consequence of his piratical seizure of the Mexican town of Monterey, the capital of Upper California. This is a strange business. I hope the country will look to it, until it is most thoroughly explained, and the wrong repaired. I am apprehensive that there is much in this affair beneath the surface.

D. L. C.

Please to correct the following errors, which occurred in printing the correspondence of last week:

For 'professed' read *or profound*.
" 'g——y' " *j——y*.
" '1776' " 1795.
" 'Cornet' " *Comet*.

In giving the Yeas and Nays on the resolutions of Mr. Slade, of Vermont, the name of Fillmore, of N. York, was printed in *italics* by mistake, he having always voted right, so far as I know, on slave questions; and the name of Shaw, of N. H., was erroneously printed in capitals, he having as uniformly voted wrong.

P. S. An accident seems to have befallen a paragraph of my first letter, in the printing office. I wrote that the Speaker had re-appointed Messrs. Adams and Giddings Chairmen of the Committees on Foreign Relations, and on Claims. The name of Mr. Adams and the phrase 'on Claims' were left out, so that Mr. Giddings was made to stand at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Friends of Freedom.

THE GREAT PETITIONS.

The Latimer Committee announced in a Latimer Journal extra of Jan. 12th, that they had received THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND NAMES to the Great State Petition against slavery in Massachusetts, and that they were assured of at least FIFTEEN THOUSAND more names THEN SIGNED in certain other towns, and that they also expected large returns from the remaining towns of the Commonwealth. The Latimer Committee have now received FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND names to the Great Massachusetts petition, and the number of thousands of signers in the State at large is increasing every day. The time of presentation has been deferred, in order that a few days more may be employed by friends in every town in procuring names.

The great object is to purify Massachusetts of slavery. To accomplish this, we want to have ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NAMES on or before *January 26th*. These *can be obtained*, if *each* friend of freedom will devote a portion of time *immediately* to this work. Days are not often so precious as the next few days will be to the success of a great cause. Friends, meet in every town at once, if you have not already done so, and procure the names of the *men and women* in *every house* to BOTH PETITIONS. If you have sent in only a few names, or less than can be obtained by your greatest exertions, make further and full returns. Circulate *again* and *again*. The petitions must be sent in to the Latimer Committee, by JANUARY TWENTY-SIXTH, and, if possible, let them be post-paid or *free of expense*. Remember the object, before all others, for the next week, to obtain the testimony of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND sons and daughters of Massachusetts against slavery in their own State.

It is expected that a public meeting of the petitioners will be held in Boston on the day of the presentation of the Massachusetts petition, namely, February 1st. A final report of all the towns in the Commonwealth which have done and which have *not* done their duty will be published by the Latimer Committee in a Latimer Journal extra, soon after the presentation.

Direct to H. I. Bowditch, Wm. F. Channing, Frederick S. Cabot, Latimer Committee, No. 3 Amory Hall, Boston. WM. F. CHANNING.

Boston, No. 3, Amory Hall, Jan. 17, 1843.

MR. GIDDINGS. It will be seen, by the letter of our Washington correspondent, that Mr. Giddings has covered his brow with fresh laurels by a very able speech in opposition to certain claims of certain southern slave-mongers on the Government. We shall look for the speech of Mr. Adams, on the same question, with much interest.

☞ It is yet a very fatiguing effort for us to wield the pen, but exercise and a gradual return of strength will soon enable us, we trust, vigorously to discharge all the duties of our editorial station.

☞ The letter of E. A Webb, of Keene, N. H has been received, and the wishes of its benevolent writer shall be faithfully complied with.

'One last, best effort now!'

It will be seen that a further extension of time has been given by the Latimer Committee for the circulation of the GREAT PETITION in the Commonwealth. This extension, it is true, is only to the 26th instant; but these are revolutionary times—'the times that try men's souls'—and the friends of liberty must move with the celerity of light, and conquer by their ubiquity. Not a fourth part has yet been accomplished, in regard to obtaining signatures to this Petition, which ought to have been and may now be done. The Committee ask that the number of petitioners be augmented to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND. It is a reasonable request—it ought to be granted promptly. Let it not be forgotten, that the eyes of the whole country, and especially of the South, are on this movement; and any thing approaching to a failure, in this instance, would be most disastrous to our great enterprise. Go to work, men and women—boys and girls—circulate the petition from house to house, and let every adult person in the State have an opportunity to sign it. We call upon our anti-slavery women, especially, to see that the work is done efficiently and seasonably. Some towns have done nobly, but there are others which have yet to prove that they are not traitorous to the cause of human rights and impartial liberty. O, proud will be the children, who, on arriving at manhood, will be enabled to say—'The names of our fathers and mothers were affixed to the Great Latimer Petition!'

Acknowledgments.

I know of no words, and shall not attempt to find any, to express my grateful appreciation of the kindness of those gifted and estimable friends, who, during my absence from the State, and my long confinement by illness at home, have occupied the editorial department of the Liberator with so much ability, tact, originality of thought, fidelity of purpose, and power of language. They have imparted to each successive number of the paper a vivacity of spirit, boldness of utterance, and variety of talent, which it is not in my power to exhibit, and the absence of which will cause unfeigned regret wherever the Liberator is circulated. Notwithstanding I am so deeply their debtor, I venture to call upon them to continue their valuable contributions; and to do solely for the sacred cause in which we are enlisted, what they have been led to perform primarily and chiefly from personal friendship and sympathy.—This I do not ask at their hands to relieve me in the slightest degree from any editorial labor, but in order to give a stronger impulse to the anti-slavery movement, and fresh interest to the columns of the Liberator. Let the well-known initials of 'M. W. C.' 'E. Q.' 'W. P.' 'C. K. W.' &c. continue to be seen, from week to week, as hitherto, by the readers of the paper, and it will be perused with unwonted interest and satisfaction.

To those kind friends who have generously aided the Liberator by their pecuniary contributions in this its hour of need, I have nothing better to offer in return than my sincere thanks. May they never have occasion to regret what they have done. Their benevolent co-operation may still be needed, from time to time, though I hope an extension of the subscription list will render this unnecessary; but the paper is widely hated and feared, and its enemies (especially its *religious* foes) spare no pains, and stick at no devices, to cripple its circulation and effect its downfall. The combined powers of a corrupt and time-serving clergy (and they are still formidable) are incessantly wielded for its destruction; but, thanks to its faithful, generous, untiring friends, it still survives, and long may it continue to live, 'a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well.'

Great Meetings in Boston Next Week!

We want the space of a column, and find we have scarcely one inch left, to make a stirring appeal to the members and friends of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, to secure their crowded attendance at the meetings to be held in this city next week. Are they not 'minute men,' who need only to hear the word, to march in solid columns? The city authorities have granted the use of FANEUIL HALL for three days, the first meeting to commence on Wednesday, Jan. 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Hall of the House of Representatives has been granted to the Society for a meeting on Thursday evening. Under such auspicious circumstances, we have a right to expect a strong gathering of tried spirits, especially from all the adjacent towns.

Reception of Delegates.

The prospect now is, that a very numerous delegation will be present at the anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society, next week. Many will come from abroad, rich only in faith, and in 'the abundance of their poverty,' with means sufficient only to meet their travelling expenses. All who come should be hospitably entertained, 'without money, and without price.' The Board of Managers of the Society earnestly desire of all the friends of the cause, who reside in the city, that, as far as practicable, they will make immediate preparations to accommodate these beloved strangers and co-workers, and give information at 25, Cornhill, without delay, as to the place of their residence, and the number they are able to entertain. Let this be regarded as a direct personal appeal to each one of them. Let not our country friends be compelled to draw an unfavorable inference as to the hospitality of Bostonians. They will be content with the humblest accommodations and the simplest fare.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The political suspense in this Commonwealth has ended by the choice of Marcus Morton for Governor, and Henry H. Child Lieutenant Governor, (both democratic,) and the filling of all the vacancies in the Senate by democratic candidates, thus giving a large majority to that party in that branch of the Legislature. In the House, the whigs and democrats are about equally balanced. In the Senate, the vote for Morton was 27; for Davis, 11; one blank. A joint special committee has been appointed on the subject of slavery and the rights of our colored citizens, consisting (on the part of the Senate) of Messrs. Hood and Howe, and Messrs. Adams, Allen and Barney, (on the part of the House) —from the action of which, on the various anti-slavery petitions submitted to them, the friends of justice and equal rights have nothing to apprehend, and every thing to hope.

Leave nothing Undone.

We trust that while the friends of freedom in Massachusetts will spare no pains to procure signatures to the Latimer Petition, they will also remember to circulate, at the same time, petitions for the repeal of the iniquitous marriage law, and for the protection of colored travellers from the ruffianism and inhumanity of certain rail-road corporations. It is important that these petitions should be signed and forwarded with the least possible delay. Let them be sent to 25, Cornhill, free of expense, and they will be immediately presented to the Legislature. A good opportunity to send will be presented by the delegates to the annual meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communications of 'C. L.' 'C. K. W.' 'B.' 'W. L. T.' and others, are on file for insertion in our next number. Also, Sketches of the Anti-Slavery Fair, No. II.

Mob at Utica.

It has been already stated, that the meetings of the American A. S. Society, which were held in Utica a few weeks since, were interrupted by frequent mobocratic demonstrations. Among other causes which stirred up the mob, and which, if not expressly designed, were precisely calculated to incite to lawless outbreaks, were the cunning and abusive articles, signed 'X.' (written by an ex-judge, named Bacon,) which we have placed in the 'Refuge of Oppression.' We shall have occasion to comment on the course pursued by this venerable scoffer and defamer in future numbers.

Capital Punishment.

We are highly gratified to perceive by a notice in another column, that a meeting is to be held in this city on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 'to discuss the subject of Capital Punishment, with reference to its abolition.' If the Legislature should, at its present session, abolish this barbarous and anti-christian law, it would mightily increase the moral influence, and greatly enlarge the reputation of Massachusetts. She ought to have taken the lead, instead of waiting for any of her sister States to go forward in this humane work; but all that she can now do is, promptly to imitate their noble example.

Clerical Impudence.

Let none of our readers fail to give the correspondence of the West Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society with the 'Reverend' Moses Chase, (see first page,) a careful perusal. The letter of this 'divine' teacher is a choice specimen of priestly arrogance, stupidity and folly; and the reply to it is admirably adapted to the subject in hand. Without knowing any thing more of the aforesaid Moses Chase than what his letter reveals, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him to be in religion a bigot and hypocrite, in spirit a despot, in self-conceit a prodigy, and in manners a barbarian. It excites at once ludicrous and melancholy feelings to think of such a creature acting as a spiritual guide and teacher.

COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN BOSTON.

The Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society has made arrangements for a course of lectures, to be delivered at Amory Hall, by the following persons:

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
EDMUND QUINCY,
JOHN PIERPONT,
CHARLES LENOX REMOND,
SAMUEL J. MAY,
GEORGE BRADBURN.

Tickets for the course, at $1 00 each, may be obtained at the bookstores, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornhill, and at the door. The first lecture will be given on the first Monday evening in February, by one of the abovenamed gentlemen. The deep interest of all the aspects of the subject of slavery, at the present moment, together with the knowledge, eminent ability and experience, great eloquence, and devotedness to the anti-slavery cause, of these gentlemen, with their entire freedom from partisan views and feelings, cannot fail to make this course of lectures a source of great benefit and satisfaction to all who attend them. Notice will be given of the division of subjects and order of Lectures, as soon as the arrangements are completed.

☞ The Publishers of the Liberator acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of the following donations:

From Wendell Phillips, Boston, Mass.,			$30 00
" A Friend,	"	"	25 00
" Mary G. Chapman,	"	"	3 00
" Samuel Philbrick, Brookline,	"		100 00
" Ladies in South Shrewsbury,			1 50

THE CASE OF THE SOMERS. We do not coincide with the views expressed, in the article copied from the Herald of Freedom on our last page, relative to Commander McKenzie. But more anon.

RALLY TO FANEUIL HALL!

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY, commencing on Wednesday morning next, January 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and ending on Friday evening. The true-hearted friends of the cause in the Commonwealth, and elsewhere, will perceive from the fact that this immense hall has been obtained for the use of the Society, that an overwhelming attendance is not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable to give dignity and efficiency to its deliberations. Every effort will be made to give a hospitable reception to all who may come from abroad. The occasion will be one of thrilling interest. On Thursday evening next, the Society will hold a meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives, commencing at half-past 6. Let the city be thronged by abolitionists next week, in a manner as yet unprecedented.

JOHN A. COLLINS,
for the Committee of Arrangements.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1843.

CONVENTION.

For a good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit: neither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. —Luke vi. 43.

Feeling a desire for the propagation of a gospel adapted to the necessities of man's spiritual nature, and believing that the gospel preached by Christ and his apostles was fully adequate to meet these necessities, which is nothing short of salvation from all sin in this life, a few believers in Hartford, after deliberating the matter, and feeling that there is a pressing demand for a thorough renovation in the public mind on this most important subject, have concluded to call a Convention, to commence the 16th of February next, to be held two or more days, as may be deemed best—to be held in this city. We therefore most cordially invite all who are interested in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, to meet with us for the purpose of mutual improvement and edification, and the furtherance of the pure principles of christian love and holiness.

LUTHER BARTLETT,
E. B. CUNNINGHAM,
DAVID BROWN,
WARREN CALLENDER, } *Cor. Com.*

Hartford, Jan. 16, 1843.

NOTICE.

The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold an adjourned meeting (which will be its annual meeting) at Princeton, on Wednesday, the first day of February next. The varied and important aspects of the cause of liberty in our county render it important that the true friends of the slave turn out by scores from every town in the district. Our true-hearted friends James Doyle of Ohio, and Charles Lenox Remond are expected to be present. Come to the rescue, friends, as though the tender ties of nature were sundered forever, that bind *us* to our wives, our sons and daughters, our parents, our brothers and sisters; yea, as though *we* were suffering the doom of slavery. The abolitionists of Princeton will give you a hearty welcome.

J. T. EVERETT, *President*
BENJAMIN WYMAN

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

TO A. S.

'Speaking the truth in love.'

Speak thou the truth! Be the whole truth
Unmixed, uncompromising spoken!
Thou hast no right to limit what
The Eternal wills should ne'er be broken.
Speak out the truth—(in thunder tones,
If to thy taste 'tis more congenial.)
Tell man, though small his crimes may seem,
In God's pure sight no sin is venial.
Reiterate the Saviour's words,
To ears fast closed in dangerous slumbers;
Shrink not, though 'gainst thy voice, the prince
Of darkness raises countless numbers.
'Give freely, as thou hast received'—
Pour the pure light of truth around thee;
'Gainst all thy foes thou art 'thrice armed,'
They cannot silence or confound thee.
But thou would'st change those foes to friends—
Friends of that truth for which thou'rt warring:—
But, think thee—*light alone will not*
Soften the hardened, guide the erring.
The sun's clear radiance falleth on
The mighty iceberg; yet it standeth
Unheeding, as the ocean's wave,
When loyal flatterer commandeth.
But could the tropic's noontide heat
Be poured upon the icy mountain,
Soon would the gentle streams descend
Its sides, as from a flowing fountain.
Thus with the human soul—the light
Of truth may beam on it for ever;
Unless it feels love's genial warmth,
'Twill be subdued and softened never.
Then let the flame of love burn high,
Nor check its influence o'er thy spirit;
Gentle affections, ardent love,
Thou knowest thou largely dost inherit.
Give thy deep sympathies full play—
All are not made for 'sons of thunder;'
Say, art thou called to bear a yoke,
That thy best feelings wither under?
I know full well thy ardent soul
Is to its inmost centre shaken,
With holy indignation, when
God's plainest laws by men are broken.
And men, too, to those very laws
Willing allegiance professing;
Yet, with the sinner proudly join,
The poor and ignorant oppressing.
'Tis a hard thing for feeling hearts
'Gainst mighty wrongs to combat calmly;
But 'neath the indignant thunder-cloud,
Oh! let the orb of love beam warmly!
Let the kind feelings of thy heart
Be manifest—why should'st thou cherish
The harsh and sterne alone, and leave
Those heavenly visitants to perish?
The world is cold as well as dark,
And love as much as truth 'tis needing;
Forget not, then, the kindly heart,
While for the darkened mind thou'rt pleading.

H. W. H.

Bath, Me.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Man of years! whose life hath been
Spent in wickedness and sin;
Wanderer of the mazy road
Leading wide from Heaven and God,—
Road which doth its pattern take
From the Eden-hating snake,—
Thou who from thy life's beginning,
As with cart-rope* hast been sinning:
Though thy feet hath travelled long,
Paths whose guide-boards point to ☞ WRONG,
Yield not to despair thy fate,
Deem repentance not too late—
Mercy waiteth, prayer hath power,
Christ can bless the eleventh hour.

When the friend of sinners died,
One with him was crucified,
Who, in death's last agony,
Prayed, 'O Lord, remember me.'
'Thee! while day's declining hours
Blush on yonder guilty towers,
Ere grim night's rebuking frown,
On Jerusalem comes down,
Thou shalt dwell with me above,
First to sing redeeming love.'
Man of years! 'tis not too late,
Yield not to despair thy fate;
Mercy waiteth, prayer hath power,
Christ hath blessed the eleventh hour.

*Sinned as with a cart-rope.—*Bible.*

THE MAGDALEN.

The world forgives her not—for one offence
The world shuts Mercy's gate on penitence:
And like the brand which seals a villain's shame,
Forbids return to virtue and to fame.
Yet shame to those, the merciless—to them
Who, proud in untried virtue, dare condemn;
To such as still in folly's circle run,
Too dull to feel, too cold to be undone;
Or scarcely chaste in thought, yet safe from harm,
Merely because they want the power to charm:
Who, with disgust, or mingled joy and hate,
Hear of the blighted name, the ruined fate
Of all that once was beautiful—the eye
More bright than theirs—the birth, perchance, as high—
Who still disdain the fallen fair to raise,
But think by cruelty to merit praise;
Oh! let them know, that mercy is the grace,
Which pours a ray divine o'er mind and face,
O'er other's woes, on sorrow let them pause,
Nor while they scorn to pity, help to cause.

From the Herald of Freedom.

SONNET.—FALL OF SLAVERY'S PRIEST-HOOD.

It comes! Thank God, the day begins to dawn,
When, from their throne on prostrate necks, are hurled
The insatiate monsters of the moral world,
Who have baptized in innocent blood the spawn
Of central hell. Jehovah's hosts are drawn
In war-array, with banners wide unfurled,
And swords made keen in Heaven, that fiercely whirled.
Shed living lightnings, which the foe forlorn,
Sees trembling. Cowering in their 'holy place,'
The hireling hell-hounds gnash their teeth and howl,
And belch their curses, which but add disgrace
To shame, and make their rottenness more foul.
From their dark altars soaked with human gore,
Rise, creed-bound coffles!—and their reign is o'er.

E. D. H.

November 3, 1842.

From the Liverpool Chronicle.

RURAL SONNET.—WINTER.

Give to the Poor! warm clothing—firing—food—
At once, unsparingly, and humbly give!
Prevent the winter cough, the frame-chilled brood
Of throes which make it weariness to live.
For, lo! November, drenched in fogs and rains,
Glooms on the air, and incubates the Earth;
Days short and fickle nip the laborer's gains,
And bring increase—of suffering and of dearth.
Lucky the Woodman who shall find employ;
The hinds, who stall the kine, or pen the sheep;
Plant the young tree: or, lest the floods destroy,
Extend the drainage, and the courses keep.
The busy, and the bounteous, at this time,
Are mind and body warm, alone, throughout our clime.

MISCELLANY.

Scenes in Congress---No. I.

From the New-York Herald.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 13, 1842.

As soon as the journal was read this morning, Mr. BOTTS sprung to the floor, and called out, 'Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege.' He then went on to say that he had seen a letter written to some gentlemen in Rochester by the Secretary of War, 'a letter which *any harlequin upon the public stage*'—

Mr. WISE (jumping up in a hurry,) Mr. Speaker, I rise to order. (Cries of 'order' from all parts of the House, and several members clustered together in front of the Clerk's desk, and looked enquiringly and attentively at Botts and Wise, evidently expecting a scene.)

Mr. BOTTS still on his legs, said that as far as the calumny in the Secretary's letter concerned himself, he repelled it with indignation. But in addition to the Secretary's letter, another gentleman, a warm friend of the President's, in his late speech at Newburyport, said that Mr. Tyler was desirous of refusing to allow his name to be used as a candidate for a second term, but that all the members of his cabinet had dissuaded him from it. This, he left the members of the cabinet to answer for themselves. Mr. Botts then went on to read that paragraph from the letter, where Mr. Spencer says that the whig leaders in Congress proposed to Mr. Tyler at the Extra Session, that if he would consent to allow the members of his cabinet to remain undisturbed, that the whig party would postpone the second Bank bill.

Mr. WISE.—I rise to order—the paragraphs do not involve a question of privilege.

Mr. BOTTS.—When a letter, calumnious as this is, from a person filling such a high station—

Mr. WISE.—(Taking off his white overcoat, and evidently preparing for a skirmish,) I rise to order.

The SPEAKER said there was no motion before the House.

Mr. BOTTS.—Do I understand the Chair to say—

SPEAKER.—The Chair has decided.

Mr. BOTTS.—The Chair is exceedingly rigid. I appeal—

The SPEAKER said, that if Mr. Botts would make his motion relative to the question of privilege, the Clerk would take it down.

Mr. BOTTS wrote down a resolution, calling for a Select Committee to investigate the charges contained in Mr. Spencer's letter, and report thereon.

Mr. WISE rose to a written point of order, that this was not a question of privilege.

Mr. BOTTS—(sneering and rubbing his hands)—Well, we may as well take this thing slowly and deliberately.

Mr. WISE—(excited)—Mr. Speaker, I say the motion cannot be entertained, because—

Mr. BOTTS—(excited)—I'm not to be overruled by—

Mr. WISE.—Mr. Speaker, I insist—

SPEAKER.—If the gentlemen will speak one at a time; the gentleman on my right—

Mr. BOTTS.—If the Chair wishes to hear my colleague first, I'll give way.

The SPEAKER said there was a difference between a privileged question, and a question of privilege. The latter was for the House to decide upon.

Mr. WISE said there was no more difference between them than 'Jenny come out,' and 'come out, Jenny.' There is not such a degree of sovereignty around us in this free land, that a Secretary of War might not say all he has said in that letter, and a great deal more, without its being considered *scandalum magnatum*. The matter complained of, was a charge against the whig party. Now he (Mr. Wise) thought that the business of the nation certainly had preference over the business of the whig party. (Great laughter.)

Mr. BOTTS.—I claim to be a magnate of this land, and I will repel any *scandalum magnatum*. [illegible] ter, because he pronounced [illegible] 's not a charge like this, made of War against the whig party, [illegible] on-gress itself? (Roars of laugh[illegible] es of the House, and cries of 'Oh!' 'Oh!') In the case of Mr. Cilley, sir, (Great [illegible], and cries of 'wrong,') whom I never think of out with feelings of deep sorrow, a paragraph appeared in the 'Courier and Enquirer,' charging a member of this House with corruption—

A MEMBER—(in an under tone)—Member of Congress.

Mr. BOTTS.—Charging a member of Congress with corruption, and my colleague was the first to raise a question of privilege thereon, and have a committe appointed.

Mr. WISE, much excited, rose and said that it was not a mere newspaper paragraph, but a charge made by Matthew L. Davis, a respectable letter writer, that a bribe had been taken by Senator Ruggles in the matter of mail-locks. It was not a political charge, but one of direct corruption by a respectable letter-writer.

Mr. BOTTS.—My colleague, Mr. Speaker, seems determined at least to make three speeches to my one.

Mr. WISE.—I shall treat the gentlemen with all due courtesy, sir.

Mr. BOTTS.—I'm not disposed to receive any other treatment at your hands, sir.

Cries of 'order,' 'order.'

Mr. BOTTS.—My colleague says the one written by a respectable letter-writer, charging one member with corruption, *was* a question of privilege; but because this was written by John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, and charges half Congress with corruption, it is not a question of privilege. (Great laughter.)

Mr. WISE.—That's the treatment that I generally receive at my colleague's hands.

Mr. BOTTS.—You shall receive fair justice, sir. (Cries of 'order,' order.')

Mr. WISE denied that his remarks admitted the interpretation given to them by Mr. Botts.

Mr. BOTTS.—I will not be interrupted.

Mr. WISE said he should interrupt him as often as he misrepresented and perverted what he said.

Mr. BOTTS.—Does my colleague mean to say that I designedly did so?

Mr. WISE.—I can't enter into the gentleman's designs, sir; I can only say that if he had wilfully designed to misrepresent what I said, he could not more effectually have done so. (Roars of laughter.) It was a common thing to charge a party with corruption.

Mr. BOTTS said that the charge in Mr. Spencer's letter was a gross calumny, come from where it might; and if there had been any such bargain made, he should like to have the High Commissioner thereof brought to the floor of the House, and punished.

Mr. CUSHING—(laughing, and in an under tone,) Offer a resolution to that effect. (Great laughter, and cries of 'order,' and confusion.)

The SPEAKER said he had indulged both gentlemen too much.

Mr. WISE.—I never want any indulgence of the kind from the Speaker, and (Great laughter,) and I never get it. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. BOTTS said that such an infamous proposition, as that mentioned in Mr. Spencer's letter, could not have been made without his knowing it. (Cries of 'Oh!' 'Oh!')

A MEMBER—(in an under tone,) perhaps he was at a horse race at the time.

Mr. BOTTS wished the falsehood to be stamped on the forehead of him who told it. Was there a member of the cabinet who could hold this office under such ignominious terms?

A MEMBER.—Yes, one.

Mr. BOTTS.—One, I am told, sir; but we can't answer for his sins. We are charged that we would fold our arms, and postpone the second Bank bill, if the President would retain Tom, Dick and Harry, in office. I want that charge to be investigated. And now, not to run the risk of being again interrupted by my colleague, *or the Chair*, I will take my seat. (Laughter, and cries of 'Oh!').

The Speaker explained, when a motion was made by Fessenden of Maine, to lay Mr. Botts' resolution on the table.

Mr. GRANGER rose, and wished to speak. (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'Yes,' 'Yes,' 'Go on,' 'No,' and a great deal of noise and confusion.)

Mr. FESSENDEN withdrew his motion, which was immediately renewed by Mr. Bowne of New-York.

Mr. WISE was perfectly willing that Mr. Granger should speak, if others were allowed to reply. (Terrible cries of 'Oh!' 'Oh!' 'Oh!' 'Oh!' 'Bah,' 'Go on,' laughter, and all sorts of noises.)

A MEMBER—(in an under tone.) You've had your hour.

Mr. WISE.—Then I object.

Mr. GRANGER.—(With a marked manner and satirically.) Considering the peculiar position in which the gentleman stands towards the President, I take my seat with great pleasure under the objection. (Great laughter, and cries of 'Good,' 'Fair hit,' 'That's the best thing I ever heard from Granger,' 'Served him right.')

The yeas and nays were then taken to lay Mr. Botts' motion on the table, and resulted thus:—

Nays,	99
Yeas,	86
Lost by	13

The SPEAKER then put the question to the House to say if this was a question of privilege or not. The ayes and nays were called on it, and resulted thus:—

Nays,	106
Yeas,	85
Lost by	21

Mr BOTTS.—Well, I've tried it at any rate, and I now give it up.

So the House refused to entertain Mr. Botts' resolution as a question of privilege, because it would take the precedence of all other business.

From the Boston Courier.

Congress.

It is the last session that this Congress can hold—a fact which is more gratifying to the constituency than any thing else incident to the subject, except that other fact that the session cannot possibly extend beyond the fourth of March next. Consequently, unless the members should be endued with a more industrious disposition than they have yet exhibited, they will do comparatively but little mischief. As to any good they will do, *that* is not thought of, and will not probably, at the end of the session, be a thing to be spoken of. A spirit of evil has reigned supreme in both branches of this Congress, from day to day since it first assembled in May, 1841. That extra session, which was an unholy conception, began its course without any definite object tending to the general good, and ended with a declaration of war against the executive, as dishonorable to the authors and advocates of the manifesto, as it has been prolific of mischief to the people. The nine months session, which followed, was characterized by an almost daily succession of plots and counterplots, president-making, and office-seeking, schemes for 'heading' the President, kite-flying, and log-rolling, horse-racing and duelling, and a variety of other such-like *patriotic* occupations. From a body, which has thus spent half its constitutional existence, nothing profitable can be expected during the three months of life that remain. That period is too short,—even if industriously employed and with good intent,—to atone for the profligate waste of time and money, which has marked its whole previous career. The best, that can be hoped for, is, that its habitual idleness and dissipation may operate to prevent any attempt at legislation. The nation would gain immensely, in wealth and honor, if a majority of the members were paid their eight dollars a day, and permitted to remain at home. What a world of intrigue and brawling would be prevented by such an arrangement!

And what probability is there that the next Congress, or any future Congress, will possess more of public virtue, or be disposed to do more for the country and less for their party? Do the signs of the times foretell an improvement in the state of public morals, or authorize any reasonable hopes that men who are raised to the highest offices of trust, and who are selected to make laws for the people, will be less selfish and vicious, less servile and ambitious, less profligate of the people's money, and more attentive to the people's wants and prosperity? If any such presages exist, we confess our inability to discern them. The days of Washington and Adams, of Hamilton and Jay, of Ellsworth and Sherman, of Strong and Cabot and Sedgwick, have passed, and are numbered with the years beyond the Flood. The golden age of our country is not succeeded by one of silver, or even of iron; but one of tawdry tinsel and 'tinkling brass.' The stern and unambitious republicanism which inspired the men who formed the Constitution, and who made and administered the laws which enabled the people to acquire strength and wealth, and happiness and reputation, is no longer the ruling passion of legislators and public servants. The sense of public duty is stifled by the lust of office, and the general good is sacrificed to promote the success of individual demagogues, and secure the domination of a party. The halls of Congress are thronged with men destitute of talents or virtue—such men as, by intrigue and corruption, can find constituents ready to clamor for their elevation, and give them votes enough to constitute them members of Congress, national counsellors and guides, commissioned to vote away the people's money, and to decide on the most important questions of constitutional liberty.

We repeat, that there is no prospect of immediate reform in the councils of the nation. We boast much of our improvements in education, and of our superior advantages, derived from the increasing light and knowledge of the age. But, alas! our glory is our shame. The light and knowledge of which we boast, serve chiefly to show more distinctly the degeneracy of public opinion, and to illumine the downward path to disgrace and perdition. The only remedy is in the hands of the people themselves. Let the people throw off the shackles they have so passively received from cabals, committees and cliques, and select and choose their public agents for themselves.

From the Herald of Freedom.

The Tragedy on board the U. States' Brig Somers.

MR. EDITOR:

As the selfish, cowardly, tyrant spirit of the land enslaves more than two millions of our fellow-countrymen, whose emancipation it is your object to aid in effecting, it may not be altogether incompatible with the main object of your paper, to present to your readers some account of an exhibition of that spirit on another and different theatre of action.

On the late passage of the United States Brig Somers from the coast of Africa, previous to arriving at the island of St. Thomas, it was made known to Commander Alexander Slidell McKenzie, that a plot or conspiracy, or what was supposed to be a conspiracy, had been entered into by Midshipman Philip Spencer, (a youth about nineteen years of age, and son of the present Secretary of War,) and a portion of the crew of the brig, to slay the officers and convert the brig into a pirate. On the 25th or 26th day of November last, young Spencer, the boatswain's mate, Cromwell, and a seaman named Small, were put into irons—and the brig, for aught appears, quietly and with favorable winds, proceeded on its way to St. Thomas, at which place it was the intention of the commander to touch, for the purpose of replenishing supplies. On the first day of December, McKenzie consulted his officers as to what should be done with Spencer and his comrades, who were then in irons; and it is said that the officers were unanimously of the opinion that they deserved immediate death, and commander McKenzie coinciding in that opinion, ordered an immediate execution. Spencer, Cromwell and Small were accordingly run up at the yard arm of the brig at mid-day, on the same first day of December—and after the bodies were lowered, the burial service was said over by McKenzie—the corpses committed to the deep—and then three cheers were called for and given for the American flag! I thus give here only the principal facts in the case as at present made known, leaving out numerous minor particulars detailed in the public papers, and sundry make-weights thrown in by them for effect. Unusual efforts have been made in some of the newspapers to excuse or justify the officers, and to forestall public opinion in justification of the bloody deed; but let not the nation be involved in the guilt or infamy of the transactions, by sanction or approval. For obvious reasons which it is unnecessary to detail here, McKenzie must be considered mainly responsible for the horrid slaughter. Three young men belonging to an American vessel, and secured in irons, *without trial*, and within a few days' sail of the American shore, were hung like dogs, at the yard arm—and then a *burial service*—and *three cheers* for the American flag! What mockery and profanation!! Suppose the accused deserved death, why were they slain at that time? If McKenzie had no feeling for them, he might have known that they had parents, brothers, sisters, or other friends, who would feel an agonizing interest in their fate. Why not have brought them home for trial? But it is said that the execution was ordered 'for the safety of the ship,' or from necessity. For shame! No one of the officers who gave the *opinion* for execution, was put upon self-defence or driven to the wall. It can hardly be conceived, that a man of humanity and true courage or bravery, should give such reason in justification of the summary homicide. A Court of Inquiry will probably whitewash and gloss over these horrid transactions—but not so the American people. They will visit the name of McKenzie with such pity and disgust, or scorn and contempt, as may be deserved. Let him witness, in imagination, from day to day, the appalling spectacle of three fellow mortals struggling in death at the yard arm of the Somers, at high twelve at noon—and the like dark and horrifying visions at low twelve at night. Let the voice of humanity and the intonation of righteous indignation be borne on the winds throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let that right and justice be done which the memory of the slain, the lacerated feelings of the living, and the honor and renown of our common country may demand. Let public opinion be set right. T.

Bradford, N. H., Dec. 30, 1842.

ITEMS.

Horrid Murder.—We regret exceedingly to learn, by a letter from a friend in Henry county, that on Thursday, the 22d ult., Mr. Beverly T. Brown, the manager on the estate of Marshall Hairston, Esq., was most shockingly murdered by one of Mr. Hairston's negroes. It appears that Mr. Brown undertook to chastise the negro for some offence, when he made resistance, and inflicted on Mr. B. a wound of which he died in a few minutes.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

At Natchez, on the night of the 7th inst., a Mr. Laughlin, deputy marshall, went to arrest a Mr. Gallagher, keeper of a drinking establishment, for some petty offence, and to take him before the Mayor. The officer and his prisoner got drunk together, and then started for the Mayor's office. After getting about half way, Gallagher refused to proceed farther. A fight ensued, and the marshal, after knocking down his prisoner several times, drew a pistol and shot him. The wound was considered dangerous.

On Monday last, 207,000 letters passed through the general post-office—nearly a quarter of a million of letters in a day through one office! Immense ship-letter mails also have been received at the general post-office within the last few days.—*English paper.*

The St. Louis Palladium, of the 3d inst., informs us of the arrival in that colony of twelve persons, (four men, two women, and six children,) in an open boat, who had escaped from slavery in Martinique, and crossed the channel in thirteen hours. They were pursued by the French government schooner Antelope, of six guns, but escaped—and are now enjoying one of the greatest of all blessings—unbounded freedom.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Monday last says: 'A poor, miserable wretch, laboring under mania potu, named Grisnur, on the Swallow steamer, bound up from New-Orleans, rushed into the cabin with his bowie knife, wounded nine of the passengers, and then closed his wretched existence by jumping into the river, where he was drowned.'

In the New-Hampshire legislature, a few days since, an amendment to the militia bill was adopted by a large majority, forbidding captains of companies to furnish, directly or indirectly, intoxicating drinks to the soldiers under their command, under the penalty of $10.

Awful Epidemic.—We regret to learn that the town of Day, in this county, is afflicted with a terrible epidemic, (the *black tongue*,) which had, at the last accounts, deceased some twenty or thirty of the inhabitants, and was still raging with fearful fatality. Elihaz M. Day, Supervisor of that town, together with three or four members of his family, report says, are among the victims of this dreadful malady. Further than this we have not learned.—*Saratoga Sentinel.*

Wilson, the Steeple Climber.—We have more than once referred to the fearless intrepidity of this individual in mounting and repairing steeples, or the high stalks of public works, and to the tradesman-like manner with which he finishes his perilous operations. He has, of late, been employed on some of the loftiest stalks in the city, and he now devotes himself to stalk-climbing as a profession. The fellow thinks no more of climbing a height of 200 feet, than of swallowing his breakfast.—*Glasgow paper.*

The debt of Louisiana, divided among the free white population of that State, is at the rate of $130 for each white man, woman or child. The debt of Alabama is at the rate of $45 66 for each white person; the debt of Mississippi, $40 98 for each white person; the debt of Maryland, $40 for each white person; the debt of Pennsylvania, $20 40 for each white person; that of New-York, $8 96; that of Georgia, $3 19; that of Ohio, $7 18.

It is stated by the Hannibal (Mo.) Journal, that Mr. Dickinson, of the Bay Mill, killed, at a single shot, a few days ago, seven turkeys out of a gang of nine, all of which were secured. He had baited a trench for them, and his gun was loaded with squirrel shot. When picked, the seven turkeys weighed one hundred and thirty-three pounds—an average of nineteen pounds each.

Dominica.—This little island has been doing well, and all parties in it seem delighted with the prospects for the future. The Dominican of the 31st August congratulates the planters upon the very large crop which has been taken off this year, and the expectation of doing the same next year. It is stated, that paper says, that the crop will exceed 4000 hogsheads, and that the island has not, since the year 1832, shipped as large a quantity.

The Richmond Whig, 'the most malignant of the class of political papers which extend countenance' to slavery, says that we, the editor of the Courier, 'ought to be prosecuted as disturbers of the peace—as incendiaries, who are attempting to wrap the social edifice in flames; and if a Boston jury refuse to inflict punishment, the whole South ought to accept it as a signal to prepare for a cowardly surrender, or a manly defence of their rights.' Our 'Boston jury' will please to take notice of the distressing alternative, and govern themselves accordingly.—*Boston Courier.*

Died, at Schenectady, on the 29th ult., Mary Catharine, in her 7th year; on the 5th inst. Abraham, in his 3d year, on the 9th inst. George, in his 11th year; also, on the 9th inst. Joseph Allen, in his 5th year; all of scarlet fever—comprising the entire family of children of Abraham A. Keyser, proprietor of the Schenectady Reflector.

We do not recollect of ever having given place to a more melancholy record than the above. In eleven days an entire family of children swept off. What a fireside desolation, and what joyous hearts made mournful!

The Philadelphia National Gazette says that a letter has been received in that city, from a gentleman in China, which states that 'at the city of Chin-Kiang-foo, *three hundred women committed suicide*, in preference to being subjected to the savage licentiousness of the British soldiery.' So it appears that butchering men by thousands, for daring to maintain and defend their own laws, was not the *worst* feature of England's infamous war upon China.

Important Work.—We have only time to call the attention of the public to an unpretending, yet valuable little volume, entitled, 'A Kiss for a Blow,' by Henry C. Wright, the gentleman who gave universal satisfaction in his remarks, when the temperance movements were discussed at the Town Hall in Quincy, during several evenings of the past year. It is for sale at the Quincy bookstore.—*Quincy Patriot.*

An explosion of gunpowder took place in the store of Mr James B. Gray, at Norfolk, about 10 o'clock, Saturday night, 31st ult., which set the store on fire, entirely destroying it, as well as the adjoining store.

Runaway Slaves.—The National Intelligencer of the 2d inst., contains advertisements for 96 runaway slaves. A reward of *three thousand five hundred dollars* is offered for their apprehension.

The Canton Gazette states that an officer of high rank is to visit England, to represent China at the Court of Queen Victoria. The presence of a Chinese ambassador in her Majesty's drawing-room would make a great sensation.

A Black Lawyer.—A colored man was recently called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, London. His father is one of the Senators of Jamaica, and possessed of a very large fortune, the bulk of which he entailed on his son.

Slaver Captured.—A Portuguese schooner, with about 500 slaves on board, was carried into Sierra Leone, Nov. 3d, by a British cruizer.

Travellers may now leave Portland (Me.) in the morning, dine and do business in Boston, and be in New-York before breakfast the next morning. Distance 325 miles, 25 hours.

An English paper states, on the authority of advices from Holland, that a fire broke out in Batavia, on the 22d of August, which destroyed property to the value of 2,500,000 florins—about £200,000.

An English Protestant paper, in announcing the conversion of an important Catholic functionary, says: 'He renounced the errors of the Roman church, and embraced *those* of Protestantism.'

A monument to Zachariah Macaulay, the celebrated anti-slavery advocate, has lately been erected in Westminster Abbey.

In the State of New-York there are fourteen thousand one hundred and eleven professional men, or one to every one hundred and seventy-two of the population.

There were 86 fires in Boston, last year, which destroyed property to the amount of $107,694.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

☞ *Equally free to all.*

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, the passenger trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad.

Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3-4 P. M.

Leave Lowell at 8 1-2 A M., 12 3-4 and 5 3-4 P. M. or immediately on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Leave Nashville for Lowell and Boston at 6 1-2 A. M. and 12 1-4 and 4 1-2 P. M.

Passengers can be conveyed to Concord, N H. on the Concord railroad, which is now open to the public for transportation of passengers and merchandise. The cars on the road connect with all the trains on the road.

Fare from Nashua to Boston $1 50.
" from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cts.
" from Concord to Boston 2 50.
" from Concord to Lowell 1 50.

On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt

Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the stage routes.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

Oct. 2.

☞ *Human rights not invaded.*

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, October 3, the passanger trains will run as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7 1-4, A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M.

Leave Dover at 5 3-4,, A. M., and 12 1-4 and 3 1-4 A. M.

The morning and evening trains each way will connect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and Concord railroads.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance.

Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-Hampshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and Dover. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

Oc. 2.

☞ *Humanity respected.*

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger trains will run as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 P. M., and 4 3-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 7 1-4 A. M. 1 and 5 P. M.

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company.

Oct. 2.

☞ *An odious distinction on account of color, and a bullying propensity to carry it out.*

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Dec. 5th, Trains leave as follows:
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM. 1 1-2 PM.
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 1 1-2 and 4 PM.
Boston for Salem, 7, 9 1-2, AM, 1 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 PM.
Marblehead to Salem, 7 1-2, 11 3-4, AM. and 4 PM.
Portland for Boston, at 7 AM, and 1 1-2 PM.
Portsmouth to Boston, 7, 10, AM, 4 1-2, PM.
Salem to Boston, 8 1-4, 9 1-2, 12, AM. 4 1-2, and 6 1-2 PM.
Salem to Marblehead, 10 1-2, AM. 2 1-4, 6 3-4 PM

This Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to baggage beyond $100, unless paid for at the rate of the price of a passage for every $500 additional value.

JOHN KINSMAN,
Master Transportation.

☞ *Equality of privileges.*

WESTERN RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving Boston at 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Albany. Albany at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M. for Boston Springfield at 6 3-4 A. M. and 12 3-4 P. M. for Albany. Springfield at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Boston. Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M. and 5 1-2 P. M. for Albany.

The Mail train leaves Springfield Saturdays, at 8 1-2 AM arriving at Boston at 8 AM; returning, leaves Boston at 2 PM. and Worcester at 4 1-2 PM. arriving in Springfield at 7 1-4 PM.

The time is Boston time, which is about 15 minutes in advance of Albany time.

The morning train from Boston to Albany arrive at Worcester at 9 1-2 AM. and at Springfield at 12 1-4 M. at at Pittsfield 3 3-4 PM. at Chatham 5 1-4, PM. and at Albany 6 1-4 P. M. Fare through, $5 00. The cars leave Albany for Utica at 7 PM.

The evening train from Boston to Albany arrives at Worcester at 5 1-2 PM. at Springfield 8 1-4 P M.—leave next morning at 6 3-4, arrive at Pittsfield 9 3-4, at Chatham at 11 2-4, and at Albany at 12 M.

The morning train from Albany arrives at Chatham 8 1-4, at Pittsfield 9 3-4, A. M., at Springfield 12 1-2 M. at Worcester 3 3-4 PM. and at Boston at 6 1-2 PM.

The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at Chatham at 2 1-4, PM, at Springfield 6 1-2 PM.—leaves Springfield at 6 next morning, and arrives at Boston 11 1-2 PM.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.— Stages leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this line. GEORGE BLISS, President.

☞ *Human rights NOT restored, but shamefully outraged still.*

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMBOAT TRAIN FOR NEW-YORK, via Stonington, leaves Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tickets and steamer berths at Harsden & Co's, and the ticket office at the railroad depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 AM. and 3 1-4 PM.

Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 8 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, and way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 AM., and 2 1-2 PM.

Leave Boston for Dedham, at 9 AM, 3 PM, and 5 1-4 PM.

Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 4 1-4 PM.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

Jan 6.

☞ *No exclusiveness.*

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accommodation trains will run daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
Leave Worcester at 6 1-2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The first and last trains from Boston, and the second and third from Worcester connect with the trains of the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Norwich Railroad.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NORWICH,

will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, stopping at Framingham, Worcester, &c.

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6 A. M.; Boston at 2 P. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

☞ *No unwarrantable distinctions.*

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE New York steamboat train will leave Worcester every day, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western rail roads T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't

JUNIOR'S OYSTER ROOM,

21 Howard-Street.

BILL OF FARE.

Clam Soup, Oysters Raw,
Oysters Stewed, " Fried in Batter,
" Roasted, " Roasted in Crumbs,
" " in Meal, Tea,
Coffee, Pies.

N. B. Oysters for sale by the gallon or measure.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUST Published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, No. 25 Cornhill,

THE COVENANT WITH JUDAS, a sermon by Rev. J. Pierpont, occasioned by the imprisonment of George Latimer.

TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE. By Mrs. M. W. Chapman.

DR. CHANNING'S LAST ADDRESS, second edition, at $1 per hundred.

ANTI SLAVERY ALMANAC for 1843. By Mrs. L. M. Child.

A KISS FOR A BLOW, a collection of stories for children, by Henry C. Wright.

Also for sale, Dickens's Notes on America, Harper's edition.

Dec. 9.

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Millinery, &c.

No. 13, SUMMER-STREET, Boston.

A. E. MANN

WOULD inform her customers and friends that she has increased her business, and keeps on hand an assortment of Fancy Goods, Stationery, Millinery, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, altered, cleaned and pressed, in a superior manner. Fashionable millinery attended to with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to order.

Boston, Oct. 28, 1842.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COL RED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such colored seamen as may visit Boston, that he has opened an excellent Boarding House for their accommodation on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Court Street, (first house below the Bethel Church,) and will be happy to receive their patronage. No pains will be spared on his part to make their situation pleasant and satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in accordance with good order and the principles of morality.

CHARLES A. BATTISTE,
No. 5, Sun Court Street, Boston.

Boston, June 8, 1842. (tf.)

UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a genteel Boarding House, situated at No. 4 Southack-street. The house has been put in complete repair, and well calculated to accommodate all who may be disposed to award their patronage. Strangers visiting the city are solicited to call at the Union House, where every exertion will be made to render their sojourn a pleasant one, and that too on the most moderate terms.